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THE NATION MOURNS

America's Greatest Captain Yields to Death.

Surrounded by Friends His Last Breath Was Peace.

Incidents of the Last Night and Day.

Expressions of Sorrow and Respect From All.

Particulars of the Life and Services of the General.

Nearing the End

NEW YORK, February 14.—All night General Sherman wavered between life and death, and continued to fight bravely the hopeless battle. Early in the evening the physicians knew that the end was approaching slowly but surely. The swelling of the face and neck had disappeared, but with the subsidence of the symptoms of erysipelas came the development of lung trouble, complicated with a return of the long standing asthma. Mucus began once more to accumulate in the lungs, and the symptoms of passive pneumonia became apparent.

At 11:30 o'clock last night Lieutenants Fitch and Thackara left General Sherman's residence for the purpose of obtaining much required rest. At that time the dying soldier was awake, but only to continue breathing required his efforts. Mucus had filled his throat and the glands evidently still caused much pain.

At midnight sleep had come to the relief of the sufferer.

At 1 o'clock this morning the general was still slumbering and there was evidently no change in his condition, as far as could be determined by the doctors. The house was closed for the night and stillness reigned.

At 3:50 a. m. there was no apparent change in the patient's condition. General Ewing's son, who had been at the bedside of the sufferer all night, said at 3:55 that he could detect no change except that the general's respiration had considerably increased, which caused anxiety.

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

With the exception of heavy breathing at 5:30 o'clock no change could be discerned. An hour later a decided change for the worse set in, and Lieutenant Thackara and Dr. Greene were summoned from the latter's residence. Another hour and all the members of General Sherman's family were summoned to the sick room. Death seemed near, and the palid watchers showed evidences in their faces of great suffering. The unconquered soldier was still a conqueror. He lay suffering and suffering, but refused to succumb, and thus passed the next few hours.

At 8:25 o'clock Senator Sherman telegraphed to his family at Washington that his brother was still alive but only partly conscious. He was apparently without pain, but his breathing was labored and his strength diminishing. At that time the physicians were holding a consultation. When it was over it was said that General Sherman's condition was hopeless, that the end was approaching and that bronchial trouble was making marked progress. Asked if there was the slightest ray of hope, one of the physicians replied: "Not the least. As it seems, the general cannot possibly survive the day."

HOPE ABANDONED

Soon after the substance of this announcement was officially announced as the result of the consultation being signed by Dr. Alexander. At the time this bulletin was issued there were by the general's bedside and in an adjoining room the general's unmarried daughters, Rachel and Lizzie, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Colonel Hoyt, Mrs. Thackara, Lieutenant Thackara, Senator John Sherman, P. T. Sherman and Drs. Janeway, Alexander and the latter's assistant, Dr. Green.

After the consultation Dr. Janeway went away for a short time. To the crowd of anxious people awaiting information this bulletin was a profound surprise. While it was known that the general was very low, yet somehow the idea had gone abroad that he was going to pull through. The announcement that all hope was abandoned fell like a cloud upon the spirits of the hundreds of inquirers.

"There is a decided change for the worse," said the doctor. "He will not live through the day, and he is at present very low. He may die at any moment. His strength is failing."

"What seems to be the trouble this morning?" was asked.

"Erysipelas and the bronchial tubes," was the reply.

WHEN DEATH CAME

Death came peacefully and quietly at 1:50 o'clock while the general lay unconscious, surrounded by all the members of his family except Thomas Ewing Sherman, who is now on his way to this country. There was just a slight quiver of the muscles of the face, the old soldier ceased to breathe and all was over. Although all hope had been abandoned since morning, the shock was great to the sorrowing friends, who were at the bedside, and for many minutes no one left the room. They hung over the death bed weeping and gazing on the stilled face of him who to them [illegible].

THE SAD NEWS

Young [illegible] Ewing left the house on his appearance even before a word was the signal to those who waited without, that all was over. He hastened to the telegraph office [illegible] around the corner, but the reporters were before him and before he had reached the news [illegible] death was speeding far and wide over the wires throughout the country. Shortly after, Secretary Barrett received the telegraph [illegible] messages announcing the general's death. President Harrison, Secretary [illegible], Secretary Proctor, Mrs. Ross and many others. He could not restrain his tears. [illegible]

There was no [illegible] After [illegible] very slightest respiration showed that life still existed. Dr. Alexander was by his bedside [illegible] members of the family. Before [illegible] agreed that death was [illegible] minutes.

THE DOCTORS EXPECTED IT

It was officially stated this morning that the general's condition had not along been more critical than outsiders had been led to suppose. Only at one time since Tuesday have the doctors entertained a positive hope of ultimate recovery and that hope was not one of strong confidence. This was when the erysipelas was gotten the upper hand of. Then for a little time it was hoped that the general's vitality would enable him to rally, but symptoms of pneumonia appeared and subsequently these were augmented by bronchial troubles. All of the bulletins issued have been very carefully worded and the doctors have guarded their every utterance. When Dr. Janeway said this morning "there is not much hope," it is believed that he finally uttered what had been long in his mind.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

"The arrangements for the funeral," concluded Mr. Barrett, "are in charge of Gen. Henry W. Slocum. The interment will probably be made in Calvary cemetery, St. Louis, where his wife and other members of the family are interred."

The general service over the remains of the general will take place on Thursday from his late residence, although it may be deferred if his son does not arrive on that day from Europe on the Majestic. Thursday evening the body will be taken to St. Louis in a special train of three cars. It will be in charge of General Schofield and will be accompanied by a delegation from Post Lafayette, G. A. R. No. 140, of this city. General O. O. Howard will have charge of the remains while being conveyed from the house to the depot. A special boat will be in waiting at the foot of Twenty third street to convey the remains to the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City. Undertaker Wigger arrived at the house at 2:55 o'clock and took charge of the body.

OUTSIDE THE HOUSE

The change in appearance of things about General Sherman's late residence caused by his death was remarkable. A group of little girls were playing tag east of the house, while to the west the newspaper death watch stood in a group discussing the probabilities of the veteran's living for another day. A small crowd of curious people had gathered on the sidewalk opposite the house and discussed the sad event with tearful eyes.

WITH MILITARY HONORS

General Slocum said that the arrangements had not been perfected and that which had been given out was correct. He and General Howard will hold a meeting at General Sherman's late residence to arrange all details. General Collis said that a guard would be sent from Governor's Island to take charge of the remains while they remained in the house.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S PRESENTIMENT

In speaking of General Sherman's illness, General Collis said that two weeks ago he had a conversation with the general, while that gentleman was visiting him at his house, of which the subject was the approaching anniversary of General Grant's birthday, on April 27. General Sherman at that time, though in the best of health, said he would be dead and in his grave the day the celebration occurred. He told General Collis that he had a premonition that at a banquet some cold night he would contract a cold which would carry him off. This sight into the future was regarded by General Collis as something uncanny.

NEW YORK SORROWS

In this city the feeling is one of profound sorrow in every grade of life. The veteran soldier was known and loved for his unselfish service to his country and his personal attributes. Expressions of public men were without exception filled with sorrow and regret for his taking off.

Senate Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—In the senate to day, when the president's message was received announcing the death of General Sherman, Mr. Hawley rose and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the senate receives with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of William Tecumseh Sherman, the late general of the armies of the United States.

Resolved, That the senate renews its acknowledgment of the inestimable service which he rendered to his country in the day of its extreme peril, laments the great loss which the country has sustained and deeply sympathizes with his family in its bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Manderson, after a review of General Sherman's military career opening at Shiloh and closing at Atlanta, read Sherman's letter to the mayor and common council of Atlanta. After a brief eulogistic address by Mr. Evarts, the resolutions were adopted unanimously, and on motion of Mr. Hawley, the presiding officer was requested to appoint a committee of five senators to attend the funeral of General Sherman.

[illegible] Friends and Comrades

ST. LOUIS, MO., February 13.—The announcement of General Sherman's death caused the deepest sorrow among his thousands of friends in this city. Although his death was expected, the hopes of his comrades had been buoyed [illegible]

[illegible] by Ransom post as General Sherman expressly desired to be laid at rest by his old comrades.

When the first telegram of the general's death reached the city over the Associated press wires the fire bells tolled out the intelligence to different parts of the city. The flags of the municipal buildings were immediately placed at half mast in respect to the memory of the dead warrior, the government flags being already half masted in memory of that other distinguished leader, Chief Admiral Porter.

Official Honors.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—The acting secretary of war this afternoon issued a general order to the army announcing the death of General Sherman. It included the president's message to congress and the executive order issued by him to the departments, and closed as follows: "The major general commanding will issue the necessary orders to the army. It is ordered that the war department be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days and that all business be suspended therein on the day of the funeral.

[Signed] L. A. GRANT,
Acting Secretary of War.

This was accompanied by another order issued by Adjutant General Kelton by command of Major General Schofield as follows: "On the day of the funeral the troops at every military post will be paraded and this order read to them, after which the labors for the day will cease. The national flag will be displayed at half mast from the time of the receipt of this order till the close of the funeral. On the day of the funeral a salute of 17 guns will be fired at half hour intervals commencing at 8 a. m. The officers of the army will wear the usual badges of mourning and the colors of the several regiments and battalions be draped in mourning for the period of six months. The day and hour of the funeral will be communicated to the department commanders by telegraph, and by them to their subordinate commanders. Other necessary orders will be issued hereafter relative to the appropriate funeral ceremonies."

Honors From Kansas

TOPEKA, February 14.—Upon the announcement in the Kansas legislature of the death of General Sherman, resolutions were adopted providing for a committee to draft a memorial and providing also for the adjournment of the house on the day of the funeral. The executive council, composed of the state officers, ordered the state house to be draped in mourning and the flag of the building to be placed at half mast.

SHERMAN'S BIOGRAPHY.

The Life and Public Services of a Great American.

The following sketch of William Tecumseh Sherman is taken from "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography." He was born in Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820. His branch of the family is traced to Samuel Sherman, of Essex, England, who came to this country in 1634 with his brother, the Rev. John Sherman, and his cousin, Captain John Sherman. Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, traces his lineage to the captain, and General Sherman to that of the Rev. John, whose family settled in Woodbury and Norwalk, Conn., whence some of them removed to Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1810. The father of General Sherman was a lawyer, and for five years before his death in 1829, was judge of the supreme court. His mother, who was married in 1810, was Mary Hoyt. They had eleven children, of whom William was the sixth and John the eighth.

William was adopted by Thomas Ewing and attended school in Lancaster till 1836. In July of that year he was sent as a cadet to West Point, where he was graduated in 1840 sixth in a class of forty two members. Among his class mates was George H. Thomas. As a cadet he is remembered as an earnest, high spirited, honorable and outspoken youth, deeply impressed, according to one of his early letters with the grave responsibility properly attaching to "serving the country." He also at that time expressed a wish to go to the far west, out of civilization. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Third artillery July 1, 1840 and sent to Florida, where the embers of the Indian war were still smouldering. On November 30, 1840 he was made a first lieutenant, and commanded a small detachment at Picolata. In 1842 he was at Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Ala., and later at Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, where he indulged in hunting, and society, the immediate vicinity of the fort being a summer resort for the people of Charleston. In 1843, on his return from a [illegible] leave, he began the study of law, not to make it a profession, but to render himself a more intelligent soldier.

When the Mexican war began in 1846 he was sent with troops around Cape Horn to California, where he acted as adjutant-general to Gen. Stephen W. Kearny, Colonel Mason and General Persifer F. Smith. [illegible] 1st May he married Miss [illegible] Ewing, at Washington, [illegible] his old friend, then [illegible] secretary of the interior. He was [illegible] a captain in the [illegible] September 1850 and [illegible] and New Orleans. He [illegible] received a brevet of captain [illegible] in California [illegible] May 1848 [illegible] and small opportunity for [illegible] the army [illegible] his commission 6th [illegible] few graduates of West Point being at that period [illegible] civil life. He was [illegible] appointed 1853 manager of the banking house of Lucas, Turner & Co., San Francisco, Cal. When the affairs of that establishment were wound up in 1857 he returned to St. Louis, and lived for a time in New York as agent for the St. Louis firm. In 1858–9 he was a counsellor at law in Leavenworth, Kan., and in the next year became superintendent of the state military academy at Alexandria, La., where he did good work, but when that state seceded from the Union he promptly resigned and returned to St. Louis where he was for a short time president of the Fifth street railroad.

Of the civil war he took what were then considered extreme views. He regarded President Lincoln's call for 75,000 three months men in April 1861 as trifling with a serious matter, declaring that the rising of the secessionists was not a mob to be put down by the posse comitatus, but a war to be fought out by armies. On the 13th of May he was commissioned colonel of the Thirteenth infantry, with instructions to report to General Scott at Washington. That officer had matured a plan of campaign, and was about to put it into execution. Sherman was put in command of a brigade of Tyler's division of the army that marched to Bull Run. His brigade comprised the 13th, 69th, and 79th New York and the 2d Wisconsin regiments. The enemy's left had been fairly turned and Sherman's brigade was hotly engaged, when the confederates were reinforced. "The national troops made fatal delays, and, struck by panic, the army was soon in retreat. Sherman's brigade had lost 111 killed, 205 wounded and 293 missing. On August 3, 1861 he was made a brigadier general of volunteers, to date from May 17, and on August 28 he was sent from the Army of the Potomac to be second in command to General Robert Anderson in Kentucky. Few persons were prepared for the curious problem of Kentucky politics. What has been called the "secession juggle" was at least partially successful. On account of broken health George Anderson soon asked to be relieved from the command and he was succeeded by Sherman on the 17th of October. It was expected by the government that the men to keep Kentucky in the union could be recruited in this state and that the numbers required would be but few, but this expectation was doomed to be disappointed. Sherman looked for a great war and declared that 60,000 men would be required to drive the enemy out of the state and 200,000 to put an end to the struggle in that region. Most men looked upon this prophetic sagacity as craziness. He was relieved from his command by General Buell on the 12th of November and ordered to report to General Halleck, commanding the department of the west. He was placed in command of Benton barracks. At this time Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was in command of the force to move on Forts Henry and Donelson in February, 1862 and just after the capture of these strongholds, Sherman was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. It consisted of six divisions of which Sherman was in command of the fifth. In the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, 6th and 7th of April, Sherman's men were posted at Shiloh church and the enemy were so strong that all the detachments were hotly engaged and Sherman served as a pivot. When the Army of the Ohio came up [illegible] Grant had already ordered Sherman to advance, and when the combined forces moved, the enemy retreated rapidly upon Corinth. The loss in Sherman's division was 2,034. He was wounded in the hand, but did not leave the field, and he richly deserved the praise of Gen. Grant in his official report: "I feel it a duty to a gallant and able officer, Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman, to mention that he was not only with his company during the entire two days of the action, but displayed great judgment and skill in the management of his men. Although severely wounded in the hand on the first day, his place was never vacant." And again: "To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle." Gen. Halleck declared that "Sherman saved the fortunes of the day on the 6th, and contributed largely to the glory of the victory on the 7th." After the battle Gen. Halleck assumed command of all the armies and advanced slowly upon Corinth, acting rather with the caution of an engineer than with the promptness of a strategist. In the new movement Gen. Sherman was conspicuous for judgment and dash. He was employed constantly where promptness and energy were needed. Two miles in advance of the army, as it was ranged about Corinth, he captured and fortified Russell's house, which is only a mile and a half from Corinth. Deceiving Halleck, the enemy were permitted to evacuate the town and destroy its defences. Sherman was made a major general of volunteers to date from May 1st, 1862. On June 9th he was ordered to Grand Junction, a strategic point, where the Memphis and Charleston and Mississippi Central railroads meet. Memphis was to be a new base. He was to repair the former road, and to guard them both and keep them in running order. General Halleck, having been made general in chief of the armies of the United States, Grant was on the 15th of July appointed to command the Department of the Tennessee, and he at once ordered Sherman to Memphis, which had been captured by the National flotilla on the 6th of June, with instructions to put it in a state of defence. Sherman, to secure himself against the machinations of the rebellious inhabitants, directed all who adhered to the confederate cause to leave the city. He allowed them no trade in cotton, would not permit the use of confederate money, allowed no force or intimidation to be used to oblige negroes who had left their masters to return to them, but made them work for their support. He also effectually suppressed guerrilla warfare. [illegible] to the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, the next step was to capture Vicksburg, and thereby open to navigation the Mississippi river. Vicksburg was strongly fortified and garrisoned and was covered by an army commanded by General Pemberton posted behind the Tallahatchie. Grant moved direct from Grand Junction via Holly Springs, McPherson his left from Corinth, and Sherman [illegible] Memphis to Wyatt [illegible] one of the [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] Vicksburg [illegible] July 4th, 1863 [illegible] campaign Sherman was most active and [illegible] was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army, to date July 4, 1863.

Meantime Rosecrans having expelled the enemy from Tennessee, had forced him to evacuate Chattanooga, fought the bloody battle of Chickamauga, and fell back into Chattanooga, where he was in a precarious condition. On October 4 Sherman was ordered to take his corps, the 15th, from the Big Black via Memphis, with such other troops as could be spared from the line of the Memphis and Charleston railway, toward Chattanooga. He moved repairing the road as he went according to the express orders of General Halleck. But on the 27th he received orders from General Grant to discontinue all work, and march rapidly towards Bridgeport on the Tennessee. He lost no time in doing so. Sherman's 15th corps, with other commands by the rapid movement for Chattanooga was now getting into position, he was preparing to cross the river from the west bank below the mouth of the Chickamauga, with the purpose of attacking the northern end of Mission ridge while a division of cavalry was sent to the enemy's right and rear, to cut the railroad behind him. At 1 o'clock in the morning of November 24 Sherman crossed on pontoon bridges, and by 3 o'clock p. m. he was intrenched at the north end of Missouri ridge. Thus the disposal of troops in Grant's line of battle was: Sherman on the left, in front of Tunnell Hill; Thomas in the center, at Fort Wood and Orchard Knob; while Hooker was to come up from Wauhatchie, take Lookout Mountain, and, crossing to Rossville, advance upon the ridge to complete the organization. There was open communication between these bodies by special couriers. While preparations were making for the center attack under Thomas, it was evident that the enemy's design was to crush Sherman. Fierce assaults were made upon him in quick succession, which he resisted, and thus performed good service in drawing the foe to his flank while Thomas was making the main attack on the ridge which was successful. On the morning of the 25th Sherman pursued the enemy by the roads north of the Chickamauga, arriving at Ringgold on that day, and everywhere destroying the enemy's communications.

During these operations General Burnside was besieged by Longstreet in Knoxville, Tenn., and was in great straits. On December 3, under orders from Grant, which another commander was slow to obey, Sherman made forced marches to Burnside's relief, and reached Knoxville not a minute too soon, and, after supplying Burnside with all the assistance and reinforcements he needed, marched back to Chattanooga. Toward the end of January, 1864 he returned to Memphis and Vicksburg, whence with parts of McPherson's and Hulbert's corps, then unemployed, he marched to Jackson and Meridian, where he broke up the confederate combinations and destroyed their communications. On March 2 Grant had been made lieutenant general, on the 12th he assumed command of all the armies of the United States, with the purpose of conducting in person the campaign of the Army of the Potomac. On March 12 he assigned Sherman to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, comprising the departments of the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Cumberland and the Arkansas—in a word, of the entire southwestern region—with temporary headquarters at Nashville. In a letter of March 4, 1864 Grant acknowledges to Sherman his gratitude for the co-operation and skill which so largely tended to his own success and on February 19, 1864, Sherman received the thanks of congress for his services in the Chattanooga campaign. On March 25 he began to prepare his command for action, to put the railroads in good condition, and to protect them, and to make provision for the supplies of the army in its approaching campaign. On April 10 he received his final instructions from Grant to move against Atlanta. Ordering his troops to rendezvous at Chattanooga, he made it his headquarters on April 28. His force consisted of the armies of the Cumberland, Gen. George H. Thomas, the Tennessee, Gen. Jas. B. McPherson, and the Ohio, Gen. John M. Schofield. It was 99,000 strong with 254 guns, while the confederate army under Johnston, about 41,000 strong soon re inforced up to 62,000 men, was prepared to resist his advance, and if Sherman had the advantage of attack, Johnston had that of fighting behind intrenchments and natural obstacles. Moving from Chattanooga, Sherman came up with him at Dalton May 14, and turned his position at Buzzard's Roost by sending McPherson through Snake Creek gap, when Johnston fell back to Resaca. After an assault May 15 Johnston retreated to Cassville and behind the Etowah on the 17th. After the turning of Allatoona pass which he made a secondary base, and fierce battles near New Hope church in the neighborhood of Dallas, Johnston still further retreated to a strong position on Kenesaw mountain, having contracted and retired his flanks to cover Marietta. Sherman advanced his line with each retrograde movement of the enemy and pressed operations, constantly gaining ground. Both armies habitually fought from behind log parapets, until Sherman ordered an attack on the fortified lines June 27, but did not succeed in breaking through. He then determined to turn the position, and moved Gen. James B. McPherson [illegible] the Chattahoochee, which compelled Johnston to retire to another intrenched position on the northwest bank of that river, whence he fell back on Atlanta as Sherman began to cross the river, threatening to strike his rear with a part of the army, while the rest lay intrenched in his front. On July 17th began the direct attack on Atlanta. Gen. John B [illegible]

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

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A Cutting Time!
Though our winter's trade has been exceptionally good and we are not to be found among the mourners, yet we have a few goods we want to sell and the sooner they are sold the better we shall feel. We must begin to plan for the spring campaign, and want room and money to carry out the plans we formulate. To secure these two essentials we shall
CUT THE HEADS OFF
the prices on our entire stock of
Men's Boy's and Children's
Suits and Overcoats,
Caps, Gloves,
—AND ALL—
OTHER WINTER GOODS.
They must make way for our spring purchases, and now is the time to buy these cold weather goods. Don't beg off but come to this
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We promise to those purchasing or renting property through us our candid advice, and the benefit of knowledge gained through an intimate acquaintance with Colorado Springs Real Estate from the days when but three houses marked the site of the future city; down through the successive years to its present prosperity.

We have implicit confidence in the development of our city.

We believe that in the next four years it will double its population as it has in the past four. THIS MEANS THAT TWICE AS MANY PEOPLE WILL WANT PROPERTY—BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL—AND PROPERTY VALUES MUST FOLLOW THE INCREASE OF POPULATION.

We speak of a future to which the PRESENT is steadily leading. To-day real estate is strong and rising in value. You can buy cheaper now than you will be able to buy six months hence, and six months hence for less than a year from this date.

Place your property with us for sale or renting, and we will give it careful attention.

Call upon us, and we will show you property which will bring you ready profit, or will make you a pleasant home.

M. L. De COURSEY,
SHERWOOD ALDRICH.

From property now on hand we have selected six particular parcels, improved and unimproved, ANY ONE OF WHICH WE BELIEVE WILL BRING AN EARLY PROFIT TO A PURCHASER. They are the following

Opportunities:

1. A corner on Spruce street in Parrish's Addition, 100x190 feet, at a figure so low that we can promise a net profit of over $500 upon it within one year.
2. One of the finest pieces of business property upon Tejon street, which now produces a clear annual income of over fifteen per cent of the figure at which it is offered, and is steadily increasing in value. Such properties as these are the best possible investments, for they produce large and never failing incomes.
3. Two lots on Cascade avenue in the North End Addition at a price which makes them a great bargain and assures their immediate sale. If you are in earnest, call at once, and we will show you how cheap these can be bought, and with but $300 ready cash.
4. The best corner now left in the city for a fine business block—Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues. It is now partly improved, and $75,000 will buy it. There is a large profit in this for a purchaser.
5. Three lots upon Spruce street, Parrish's Addition each 38x100 feet, upon which comfortable homes may be built. These are convenient to the city, and the electric road up Spruce street is increasing their value every day. You can buy them now at $450 apiece.
6. A business sorely needed in this city is a first-class up-town hotel, with Turkish or Russian bath attachments. Such an establishment would bring large returns. The best possible location for it would be the splendid property upon North Tejon street, running from Willamette avenue to Monument street, 400x190 feet deep. Keep this in mind. It can be bought for $40,000.

LOANS.

We have money to loan upon improved city property. We have money to loan upon good ranch property.

Parrish's Addition.

We make a specialty of property in Parrish's Addition. Do you remember that, but three years ago, lots there were put upon the market at from $50 to $300 each? Today the prices of the same lots range from $500 to $850. Do you not think that, with the progressive tendency of Colorado Springs real estate, and the viaduct across Bijou Street, giving communication with the new boulevard to Colorado City and Manitou, and the electric car line now running through the property, values will continue this remarkable increase?

There is now, and has been for six months, more building going on in Parrish's Addition than in any other section of this vicinity.

In addition to the parcels above specified, we have for sale houses and lots in every portion of this addition, and at the latest and lowest prices. We will be glad to show purchasers other bargains.

We are also sole agents for the sale of lots in

The West End Addition and
The Beacon Hill Addition.

These two additions lie just north of Parrish's, and are beautifully located. The lots will increase in value as surely and as rapidly as did those in the older Parrish's Addition. These lots can now be bought at first prices, and as investments or as sites for homes they are unsurpassed.

We are also sole agents for the sale of seventeen lots, being one-half of Orrin's Addition, and lying just north and a trifle east of Parrish's. What we have said concerning the West End and Beacon Hill Additions applies to this as well.

Last of these special properties, but far from the least, comes

Calvert Heights,

Which adjoins Colorado City, the Midland Car Shops, and the Glass Works. The three cities—Colorado Springs, Colorado City, and Manitou—have reached a total population of such magnitude that manufacturing industries must come. This section is certain to be the location for these industries, and this means that the property will be valuable.

West Colorado Springs.

Colorado, Washington and Lincoln avenues, and their neighborhood, all the way to Colorado City, form one of the best localities in this vicinity at present, for building or investment, and we are devoting special attention to them.

We have property, improved and unimproved, there, and shall be glad to list and sell or rent any more that may be offered. Call upon us for this purpose.

☞ Remember that we can help you in the sale or renting of your property, and that we shall be glad to see you at any time.

Respectfully,

De Coursey & Aldrich,
12½ South Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS, - - - - - - COLORADO.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY IN ADVANCE

Per annum	$10.00
Six months	5.00
Three months	2.50
One month	1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE

One year	$1.50
Six months	50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK

Facilities for doing all kinds of job work equal to the best in the city and west of the Missouri River.

All persons having advertisements in the GAZETTE are requested to examine their ads. and notify the office immediately of any errors that may be found to exist, as we do not hold ourselves responsible for more than one insertion of any advertisement not corrected and continuing in the paper after such notice is given.

No claims for allowances will be entertained by the GAZETTE for errors in advertisements unless the same are made in writing within one week from the date of the first insertion of the advertisement.

All advertisements in the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Friday noon to insure their insertion in the issue of the week.

Advertisements in the DAILY GAZETTE will be taken from regular advertisers and from those who are known to be responsible. We do not want any business that we cannot collect for. Parties who are not known to us must pay in advance or give satisfactory references. We do not want their money, but we want to be able to collect from those who do not pay us. When we can do so we will make an exception in favor of churches, societies and other institutions of a public character. It was our intention to keep our office open all night and all Sunday for the convenience of those who desire to advertise, but we find that the business does not warrant it. We will, however, be prepared to receive advertisements at any hour of the night or Sunday when the proprietors are in the office, and will be pleased to do so at any time when our patrons find it convenient to call upon us. We do not wish to be understood as soliciting advertisements for Sunday or night insertion, however, as we do not think it will be necessary to depart from our rule of not issuing papers on Sunday.

A French banker by the name of Mace began business five years ago in Paris. He offered 10 per cent on all deposits and there were plenty of fools to accept this. On Tuesday last he suddenly vanished, leaving a debt of $1,000,000 behind him. There will not be much sympathy for those who have lost their money in this way, for any man who will accept 10 per cent a year is not very honest himself.

At the beginning of the week out of twenty seven legislatures fifteen had divided and fifteen democratic members declared for Cleveland and one hundred and ninety nine for Hill in the state of New York. Hill showed very little strength. But it is a question whether this same ratio will continue since Cleveland came out so sharply against the proposed silver legislation. There is no doubt about the fact that he has hurt himself very materially with the democratic leaders in Washington. He is a very brave man but a very poor politician.

The Denver News of Friday stated that there was great dissatisfaction with the assessments in Pueblo and Colorado Springs because they were so unequal. The statement is wholly untrue as regards the assessment in this county. Up to this time the county assessor has not heard a single word of complaint against the assessment. Considering the rapid changes in values that have taken place it was no easy task to do this work as thoroughly and satisfactorily as Assessor Perkins has done it. But the statement is true as regards Pueblo. Contiguous pieces of unimproved land were assessed at say $50 and $150 an acre. There was no reason why the land at $50 should have been assessed at a lower rate than the other. Or it would probably be nearer the truth to say that there was no reason why the land at $150 should have been assessed at more than the land valued at $50 an acre. We personally know of one instance where unimproved land was assessed at $175 an acre when the parties owning it would have been glad to have sold it at any time during the year at $150 an acre or even $125. At first the county commissioners sitting as a board of equalization attempted to right some of these inequalities but they were found to be so numerous that the board declined to make any changes and the unfortunate taxpayers will have to go to the courts for a remedy. It is rather noticeable that non residents are the ones who have occasion to make the most complaints.

The sorrow universally manifested shows what a strong hold General Sherman had upon the hearts of his countrymen. As a soldier he stood second only to Grant. Of the few great names the war made General Sherman was the last survivor. To a great extent the effect on which had been felt for Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, Meade and Hancock was inherited by him. Since his retirement from the army seven years ago he has been identified more than ever with the war memories. He has had time to be at the army reunions and has been freer to speak and write. His speeches were always full of patriotic feeling and manly vigor and the people received new glimpses of his character. While in the army some of his abrupt ways were thought to have been the outcome of a disagreeable temper and he has not unfrequently been called a crank. But since he left official life we know that his abrupt speeches were rather the result of the sturdy honesty and manliness of his nature. At the close of the war he was admired as a brilliant soldier. But in the last few years of his life he has been loved as a pure patriot. Every speech that he has made has been full of the old flag and our country, and he never lost an opportunity to urge young men to be true and loyal to both. There is no civil position that was out of his reach had he wished to take it. But he wisely declined all offers of honors because his clear vision and unselfish patriotism saw that in a crisis more than war issues should dictate the selection of our public officers. He was thankful to have been of service to his country during the war and proud, in his own chosen profession and the conscientious discharge of this work, the reward he wanted. It was not an easy thing for a man with the vigor and strength of General Sherman to retire from his exalted position to private life. But his career was not then ended. It is doubtful if the good General Sherman has done in the last seven years in his contact with the soldiers and citizens all over the country and the hundreds of public addresses which he has delivered. No one came in contact with him without being refreshed by his manliness and generous nature.

General Sherman was the only one of the great generals of the war of the rebellion to reach the age of seventy. When he died he was in his seventy second year. Grant died at sixty three, Sheridan at fifty seven, Thomas at fifty four, McPherson at fifty one, Meade at fifty seven, Halleck at fifty seven, Canby at fifty four, Ferry at sixty four and Hooker at sixty five. Only Grant, Hooker, Terry and Sherman passed the age of sixty. As nearly all of these men were of splendid physique they had promise of long life, but the comparatively early death of most of them shows the terrible effect of their exposure. In the navy almost the opposite has been the case. Farragut lived to his seventieth year, Porter died on Friday at the age of seventy eight, Admiral Rowan died last year at the age of eighty one, Admiral Stringham was seventy eight when he died, Admiral Paulding eighty one, Admiral Sands eighty eight, Admiral Craven seventy two, Admiral Poor seventy two, Admiral Davis seventy two, Admiral Walke seventy two, Admiral Dahlgren seventy two, Admiral Lee seventy three, Admiral Werden seventy three, Admiral Bailey seventy three, Admiral Lardner seventy three, Admiral Thatcher seventy four, Admiral Davis seventy four, Admiral Jenkins seventy two, Admiral Craven

WHERE IS GIBSON?

Said [illegible] Restoring the Balance [illegible]

[illegible]

Whisky Officials Confer

CHICAGO, February 14.—A consultation between [illegible] of the whisky trust [illegible] Director McNulty and other officials was held here today in regard [illegible] sensational [illegible] Mr Green [illegible] Gibson [illegible] resign [illegible]

A preliminary [illegible] was out [illegible] during the [illegible] it was [illegible] that Gibson [illegible] Dewar [illegible] the bottle of inflammable stuff found in [illegible] It was [illegible] that Gibson was in communication with Dewar [illegible] Dewar [illegible] there [illegible] might have been [illegible] Gibson may be the victim of a conspiracy [illegible] the government officials are [illegible]

As to the shares of whisky trust stock [illegible] be shown that they are the property of Gibson's wife and that he was [illegible] taking [illegible]

Fifty first Congress

SENATE

WASHINGTON, February 14.—The copyright [illegible] reported from committee [illegible] and after further debate the [illegible] amendment was adopted by a vote of 29 to 24. Mr Reagan moved [illegible] of the [illegible] which [illegible] Mr Reagan [illegible] rejected yeas 16 nays [illegible] Mr Wolcott voted [illegible] with the democrats and Messrs Hampton, McPherson, Turpie, Vance and Voorhees with the [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE

[illegible]

The naval appropriation bill was sent [illegible] The speaker having [illegible] the message from the [illegible] announcing the death of General Sherman [illegible]

[illegible] The house has heard of the death of

[illegible]

I [illegible] subscribers in Denver and [illegible]

[illegible]

An Expression From Parnell

LONDON, February 14.—The Times says Mr Parnell denies that [illegible] party have [illegible] with Mr Gladstone's assurance. He contends that [illegible] the McCarthyite record [illegible] that [illegible] will not justify the [illegible] until the question was submitted to a plenary meeting of both sections.

The McCarthyite committee appointed Mr [illegible] chairman and Messrs Cox and Flynn secretaries. It was decided to inaugurate the campaign by a convention in Dublin on the 24th inst, at which Archbishop Walsh will preside.

Mr Parnell agrees to Mr Morley's amendment to the land purchase bill in favor of giving the county officials power to administer the act, but he intends to strongly urge a radical amendment aimed at the imperial guarantee.

A Mistaken Suicide

CRESTON, Ia., February 14.—All day yesterday the body of President Charles [illegible] of the Iowa State Savings bank [illegible] Knights of Pythias [illegible] The bank was closed and the vice president and directors issued a card asking the indulgence of the public and expressing the opinion that the bank is solvent. The state bank examiner and a committee of experts are making a thorough investigation of the institution's affairs.

At the coroner's inquest it was thought the bank's difficulties caused the suicide of [illegible] The bank has a large number of depositors among the working people and there is no general excitement here. The directors [illegible] the bank is solvent.

Border Bandits

ST LOUIS, February 14.—A special from Marfa, Texas, says: A band of Mexicans visited the Hernandez ranch last night. They asked for Hernandez's son, and when told that he was not at home, they opened fire and killed Oscar Duke, an 8-year-old boy, and wounded Hernandez, who is 75 years old. Hernandez's son, who was concealed, fired and wounded one of the desperadoes. A party of ranchmen trailed the blood for twenty miles going toward the Rio Grande river. A general feeling of alarm prevails and ranchers are moving their families away from the vicinity.

The Bodies Will Be Found

HAZLETON, Pa., February 14.—In slope No. 1 at Jeanesville the water was reduced 15 feet during the 24 hours past. The bodies will be reached by Sunday. This morning some mining hats, a pair of rubber boots, two dinner pails and a coat were found in the water of the slope. The bodies when found will have to be buried at once, as the sulphur water will have produced an advanced state of decomposition. It is even doubtful if they can be recognized except perhaps from the clothing. The firm of Hayden & Co have made arrangements with the undertakers here for 17 coffins and have provided for the burial of the bodies. They had a force of men at work yesterday digging graves in the Jeanesville cemetery.

Cuba Wants Reciprocity

HAVANA, February 14.—The Cuban delegates who were sent to [illegible] demand a revision of the present system of taxation returned to this city today. Although they do not report a thorough successful mission, the delegates were welcomed on their arrival here and were given a complete ovation. Among the concessions upon which they were instructed to insist was the negotiation of a treaty of reciprocity with the United States to insure the free introduction of sugar and molasses [illegible] and to facilitate the exportation of tobacco to the same market.

Weekly Bank Statement

NEW YORK, February 14.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve decrease, $1,749,975; loans increase, $1,162,100; deposits increase, $3,579,300; circulation increase, $[illegible]. The banks now hold $[illegible] in excess of the 25 per cent rule.

A Combine Picnic

DENVER, February 14.—Nearly every member of the house went on an excursion to Golden to visit the state industrial institution and mining school and to investigate the needs of the institutions calling for the $80,000 appropriation asked for. The senate is adjourned until Monday.

A Good Fair

DENVER, February 14.—Governor Routt has received a letter from Secretary of State James G Blaine, [illegible] the apportionment bill passed by congress in February, setting forth [illegible] that Colorado is entitled to [illegible] representatives.

A Forced Resignation

WASHINGTON, February 14.—At the request of [illegible] of West Virginia, the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia has tendered his resignation to the president.

An Understanding Reached

PIERRE, S. D., February 14.—It came to light tonight that an understanding has virtually been reached between the democrats and independents whereby they expect to unite and elect State Senator Kyle as Senator Moody's successor, probably not later than Wednesday.

A NEW WAREHOUSE

[illegible]

A [illegible] big warehouse [illegible] flour and feed [illegible] the grain in [illegible] with flour and [illegible] The firm uses [illegible] besides its large [illegible] street perhaps [illegible] The firm is [illegible] Mr B H [illegible] and M C B [illegible] The [illegible] is one of the most important [illegible]

Our Taxes

A short article in the Denver News of Friday [illegible] contained a table showing the amount of money sent in by the various county treasurers for the month of January. A few words of comment were to the effect that the $21,000 paid in by Arapahoe was far in excess of the others. This was true and the inference was very favorable to Arapahoe, but according to Assessor Clark this was manifestly unfair. [illegible] the assessed valuation of Arapahoe county is over $85,000,000, and that of El Paso county is $14,000,000. In January Arapahoe [illegible] tax amounting to $24,000, and El Paso paid in $5,400. Commenting [illegible] County Treasurer McCreery reports that about $75,000 of El Paso county taxes have been paid [illegible] By the end of the month he thinks 60 to 70 per cent will have been paid. All taxes remaining unpaid after the last day of February carry 2 per cent interest and it will be well to pay them now.

District Court

[illegible] yesterday and the following business was transacted:

1413. In the matter of the assignment of E F Graw [illegible] report of assignee approved and petition to make 40 per cent dividend granted.

The remainder of the stock was ordered [illegible] in bulk or at public auction.

1840. Estes vs Weeks; judgment against the First National bank as garnishee [illegible]

1274. The Broadmoor Dairy and Live Stock company vs The Brookside Water and Improvement company, for hearing until tomorrow at 2 p m.

Following are [illegible] and hearings set for Monday and Tuesday:

Feb 16—[illegible] The Broadmoor Dairy and Live Stock Co vs The Brookside Water and Improvement Co (Demurrer).

Feb 16—14[illegible] Mary F Johnson vs T F Johnson. Application for alimony.

Feb 17—[illegible] W [illegible] by & Co vs A T & S F Co.

Feb 17—1370 Jas E Newton vs Mrs J W Baldwin et al.

Court adjourned until 2 p m tomorrow.

Order of Chosen Friends

This order, which is now being organized in this city, is one of the most popular among the many organizations now claiming the attention of the people.

It has been organized to bring together in social intercourse those of good character of both sexes, to assist one another in business, to give relief to those in distress or assist members out of employment. Also to provide a relief fund out of which amounts not exceeding $3,000 are paid members or their beneficiaries at death, old age, accident or disease, and that at actual cost for the benefits obtained.

The principle of fraternal co-operation which governs the operation of this feature also obtains in the sick benefit league of the order, providing weekly benefits, thus relieving the expenses incident to sickness. The home plan whereby members are enabled to secure homes is fast receiving the recognition of the people whom it is intended to benefit.

An open meeting of the new council will be held Monday, February 16, at K of P hall to explain the order and receive applications for membership [illegible]

Patti Rosa

Patti Rosa, one of the most charming and popular actresses of the present day, will be at the Opera House next Saturday [illegible] play [illegible] in which she achieved a most gratifying success. The chief merit of [illegible] is in the fact that it gives to Patti Rosa an ample opportunity for the display of those graces of person and [illegible] with which she has been liberally endowed. When all is [illegible] of the actresses in the [illegible] work the conviction remains that Patti Rosa occupies a place [illegible] her own, and success [illegible] support [illegible] in many elements of strength. George C. Boniface, jr, is the leading comedian, and is ably [illegible] by Harry B. Hoch. Others in the cast are [illegible] Edgar S. Halstead, Ernestine Floyd, Margaret Hatch and Alice Irving.

Little Lord Fauntleroy

A great many children were among the large audience which attended the production of Little Lord Fauntleroy at the opera house last night, but their elders seemed to enjoy it as much as

---

they [illegible] very [illegible] of a charming story and in the [illegible] form [illegible] attractive [illegible] all ages. As it was presented last night the [illegible]

[illegible]

Aspen's Court House

The residents of Pitkin county are celebrating the completion of their handsome new court house. A representative had the pleasure of examining the new building [illegible] and can give some idea [illegible] that will be well for our [illegible] to ponder over. The new court house has cost about $75,000 and is two stories with a basement [illegible] 98 feet. The basement and [illegible] first story is [illegible] stone, and the remainder is of brick. The building is surmounted [illegible] 72 feet in height. Over the main entrance is a large statue [illegible] and the entrance is reached by a stairway which leads up to a large corridor 84x21 feet, the full length of the building. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and contains [illegible] rooms, closets, marble [illegible] etc. In the basement is located the county jail, which is as scientifically constructed as possible. It contains a large lobby and six steel cages 7x[illegible] each, with room for others. In the basement are sleeping rooms for the janitor, the jailer and the firemen, and baths [illegible] The county clerk and treasurer's offices are 26x29 feet, and each has a private office beside, while the assessor and surveyor's offices are [illegible]. The district court room is 50x60 feet and is handsomely fitted with [illegible] chairs. The district clerk has an office opening off from the district court room, and the clerk of the county court has an office off from the county court room. The sheriff's office is conveniently located near both courts and contains public and private toilet rooms. The juries are nicely provided for, the grand jury room being 14x24 feet and the petit jury room 11x14 feet.

Our neighbors in Pitkin county have reason to feel proud of the new building, which is an almost exact duplicate of the court house at Fort Collins. William Quayle of Denver is the architect and J D Hooper was the contractor.

Readers of the GAZETTE will notice a very decided change in Captain De Coursey's big ad today on the first page. The change is as much in form and matter of the advertisement as in the name of the firm. De Coursey & Aldrich now do business, Captain De Coursey having taken into partnership Mr Sherwood Aldrich. The last named is a young man who has been connected with the office for a few weeks past and who is a late comer in the west. Mr Aldrich is a New York lawyer who was compelled to seek Colorado for his health and who has decided to engage in business by allying himself with this established real estate house. The new firm will be a good one.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

ANTLERS

E P Dunning, New York; F J Carpenter and wife, New York; C A Quigley, South Bend, Ind; Mr and Mrs J P Underwood, Chicago; Miss Mindie Radcliffe; F A Cooper, wife and child; Louise Honan and child; James G Fykes; G E Dash; Frank E Aiken; Eugene Aiken; Ball Bassett; R W Burgess; [illegible] Lord Fauntleroy company; W O Wheelon, "Patti Rosa" company; R W Perkins; A J Holt, New York; [illegible] Randall, St Louis; G F Beppy, Denver; Mrs M Francis, Cleveland; F S Hirsh; H S Reynolds, Denver; R J Rolfes, Aspen; Miss Alle, Buffalo.

ALAMO

Mr and Mrs Rives and Minneapolis; C F Randall, Denver; H C [illegible] Florissant; Mrs Hatch, San Francisco; W W Kelkes; H P Fayzer, Chicago; S A Baldwin, wife and mother, Zanesville, O; C L Plunkett, Denver.

Business First

Mrs Smith: And your husband is dead?

Widow Carter: Yes, it was poor John's business that killed him, too. You know he was a contractor and he was going over the [illegible] when he contracted a cold and [illegible] him have a relapse.—Lowell Citizen.

A Different Point of View

She (thinking of her English history): What a great fight it was at Hastings.

He (thinking of the sparring match the evening before in his room at Hastings hall): Why, who knows. Both got [illegible] I found it lucky I saw the curtain up.—Harvard Lampoon.

The [illegible] Brute

Oh [illegible] has just lit a cigar in the street.

What [illegible]

He [illegible] early to rise.

Poor [illegible] with his darlings in the [illegible] out with a little [illegible]

An Appropriate Name

Garrulous Stranger (on a train): My wife's name was West. What was yours?

Crusty Old Bachelor (gruffly): My name was wouldn't, [illegible]—Washington Star.

Cora's Hint to Jake

Jake Simpson: What is your favorite tree, Miss Cora?

[illegible]

"Why is it?"

"Because yawning, it leaves early."—New York Herald.

Logic in Cab Drivers

What! You charge me two marks for the little distance that you have driven me?

I beg your pardon. How could I help it that the distance was so short?—Fliegende Blatter.

"BROADMOOR"

The Most Available Suburb of Colorado Springs,

A Perfect Pleasure and Health Resort,

Possessing a Complete Water System.

Beautiful Walks! Wooded Parks! Cheyenne Lake!

The Largest Body of Water in the Vicinity.

Telephone and Electric Motor Connections with the City, and Unsurpassed Views.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS!

For Prices on Acre Lots, Blocks, or larger tracts, apply at the Company's Office,

Or to ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT. 21 NORTH TEJON STREET

CHURCH DIRECTORY

First Presbyterian, Corner Nevada avenue and [illegible] street. Sabbath school at 3 o'clock [illegible] at [illegible] Preaching at 11 a m and [illegible]

M E Church South—Corner Weber and [illegible] streets. Rev F J Carrington pastor [illegible] Preaching at 11 a m and 3 p m

[illegible] *Baptist*—Corner Weber and Kiowa streets. Rev [illegible] Sunday school at 3 p m [illegible] Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m

Christian Church, 311 East Huerfano street [illegible]

Pueblo Church—Services in City hall. Rev A R [illegible] pastor. Sabbath school [illegible] Preaching at 11 a m and [illegible]

South Congregational, South Tejon street, [illegible] Rev M D Drees pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a m. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m

First Congregational, Corner St Vrain and Tejon streets. Rev J B Gregg pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Y P S C E at [illegible]

First M E Church—Corner Nevada avenue and [illegible] street. Rev [illegible] C Peck pastor. Sunday school at 3 p m [illegible] Preaching at 11 a m and [illegible]

United Presbyterian, Church of the Strangers, corner Nevada avenue and Huerfano street. Rev H H Bell pastor. Sabbath school at 3 p m [illegible] Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m

Grace Episcopal—Corner Weber street and Pike's Peak avenue. Rev A R Kieffer rector [illegible] at 3 p m. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m

St Mary's Catholic [illegible] Rev [illegible] priest in charge. Mass 8:30 a m, high mass [illegible]

A M E Church—Corner Weber street and Pueblo avenue. Rev [illegible] Rice pastor. Sunday school at 3 p m. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m

Unitarian—Rev W R G Mellen minister in charge. Services at Odd Fellows' hall [illegible]

LETTER LIST

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending February 14, 1891.

GENTLEMEN

One cent due on each.

Alexander Fred	Kelly D A
Butcher C	Kingham S L
Brown J R	Leffarson E C
Babel Ira	Leahy Chas
[illegible]	[illegible]
Custer [illegible]	Lindauer Otto H
Custer Judd	[illegible] Mason & Co
Creely Chas [illegible]	Merriam W L
Cone Charlie	Martin F H
Comboy D R	Miller Th E
[illegible]	Mcfarland R
Claytor S T	Marshall I
[illegible] K J	Matthews Gerz E
Carr J A	Midner G N
Carwin D H	Mion Joe
Chaves, Jose Conde Iario	Moore L S
Cook J H	McKinney Tabert S
[illegible] Warren A	McNamara E
Campbell Ira M	McDougall Wm
Dibble Daniel	McClane J D
Demling L	Nolle W P
Dewey F	Olmstead C H
Dale John P	Parks Wm H
Davies F	Perkins J I
Evans M C	Phillips Geo
Eddin W D	Potter Wilson
Feildy J	Pearman W C C
Fisher Franklin	Reed C W
Feglan Jno	Reed Thos I
Fowler Chas	Rondie T
[illegible]	Robinson Ed
Hendricks [illegible]	Rudel August
[illegible] H	Sager D H
Harrel Robert	Schott John
Hater A W	Shepard J E
Henricksen Charley	Shank John
Hendrickson A W	Smyth Hugh
Houghtalin Chas	Sue A W
[illegible] A C	Sumner R F
[illegible] Frank	Smith H
Jones T J	Smith Rev
Johnson F W	Smith James Albert
Johnson Charly	Wes W R
Johnson Wm J	Wilech J E
Kerr T J	

LADIES

One cent due on each.

Anderson Mrs C	John on Miss Ella
Alle [illegible]	Kinner Miss Nora
Adams Miss Hattie	Lowe Mrs R J
[illegible] Kate	[illegible] Mrs M [illegible]
Bennett Mrs Dinah	[illegible] Mrs Henry
Baker Mrs Kate Fairbairn	Miller Mrs W F
Brown Mrs Annie	Moore Miss Emma
Bruce Miss Char[illegible]	McKay Miss Hattie
Carolus Mrs Alma	Mc[illegible] Miss
Colman Mrs [illegible]	Rotter Mrs Andrew R
[illegible] Mrs [illegible]	Russell Mrs We[illegible]
Crawford Mrs Mary E	Reed Mrs Mabel
Coleman Nie	Scott Mrs Jennie
Draper Mrs Kate Ann	Scott Mrs J H
Eaton Miss Lily	Swanson Mrs [illegible] Enoch
Emerson Kiza	Squier Mrs Annie
Fraser Miss H A	[illegible] Miss Eva
[illegible] Miss Maggie	Smith Miss Nettie
Faight Miss Georgia A	Tharp Mrs John
George Mrs Jas F	Taylor Mrs Hadie
Gillespie Miss Jane	Watson Miss Anna Grace
Hammond Mrs Jane	Watkins Miss Ida
Higgins Mrs A [illegible]	Walsh Miss Ella
Irvine Miss [illegible]	Woods Mrs Alic
[illegible]	Walker Mrs C N
John on Mrs Katy	Walker Mrs Laura
Jones Mrs Emily	Walker Mrs Maria
Jones Miss Mame	White Mrs L M
Johnson Miss Mary Reed	

FOREIGN

Allen Miss	McPherson Donald A
[illegible] H	Mische Miss Franzis
Cameron H T	Read A and I
Carlis Ci[illegible]	Samson Miss Mary Ann
Graham Jas W	

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITER

Keller John	Anderson Bertha S
Newcomb H B B	Brown Miss Della
[illegible] R H	Chambers Clara
Fred [illegible]	

PACKAGES

Randolph Chas	Rowe [illegible] Mrs Ellen F
Smith Charles	

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters, and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office. M [illegible] EVERLETH, P M.

The next attraction at the opera house will be the Water Queen.

TO EAST VIA THE ROCK ISLAND

The [illegible] Rock Island [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] in the west.

THE [illegible] LINE

[illegible] Chicago [illegible] Fast trains, good service and [illegible] rates.

EAST AS A CRADLE

Each vestibule [illegible] on the Santa Fe Route [illegible] Chicago [illegible] cars and [illegible] train leaves [illegible] at night.

In going east [illegible] the Santa Fe Route [illegible] a 15-tf

MCKINLEY & WILLIAMS

Doing a [illegible] Denver and Rio Grande [illegible] between Denver and Pueblo [illegible] coast. Office 10 North Tejon St. 9tf

RIO GRANDE

Trains to Denver at [illegible] a m, 3:30 p m and 5:30 [illegible]

Rock Island [illegible] leave Colorado Springs 9:30 a m, arrive Denver 12 noon [illegible] Colorado Springs 4:30 p m arrive Denver [illegible]

Denver and Rio Grande R R, six daily trains.

Round trip to Denver $4 [illegible]

Round trip to Pueblo [illegible] 80

Through tickets to all points at the lowest rates. [illegible] North Tejon St, New [illegible] Building. tf

3:30 p m Santa Fe [illegible] for Denver quick time and no delay. $4.50 for round trip. Nellie Bly to Pueblo [illegible] p m. $2.50 for round trip. a 15-30

CHEAP RIDE TO CALIFORNIA

It costs $20 to buy a ticket to southern California via Santa Fe Route, quickest and shortest line and in California you [illegible] health or wealth [illegible] The mascot in the case is the Santa Fe route.

We [illegible] take pleasure in securing your sleeping car reservation through to destination. W W WOOD, Ticket and Pass Agent, [illegible] R R at [illegible] Pike's Peak Avenue. Telephone.

COLORADO MIDLAND TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Colorado Midland Railway by the [illegible] has been operated in its passenger trains [illegible] becoming the most popular line to all points west including Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Salt Lake City, [illegible] and San Francisco. Two through trains daily carrying through Pullman Sleepers to San Francisco. Train No 1 leaves Colorado Springs 12:30 p m, arrives Salt Lake 4:30 p m next day, San Francisco 6:45 a m third morning [illegible] and a half [illegible] leaves Colorado Springs [illegible] p m, arriving at Leadville 5:15 a m, Aspen 9:45 a m, Glenwood Springs 9:4[illegible] a m, Grand Junction 1:45 p m, Salt Lake 14 a m, Ogden 8:0 a m, San Francisco [illegible] third day. This train carries through sleeper to Aspen. The trains from the [illegible] and the east arrive at Colorado Springs 1:35 p m and 4:50 a m. For through tickets to all points west and sleeping car reservations call at the Santa Fe and Midland ticket office, Opera House Block. Telephone No 34. a 31 tf

When you go to Denver or Pueblo try the new elegant chair cars on the Santa Fe Nellie Blys. They can't be beat for solid comfort. 11 30

TO TEXAS FOR A SONG

Buy a ticket to Ft Worth or Galveston via Santa Fe R R [illegible] and you will be amply repaid by views of scenery in fertile Arkansas valley, beautiful Oklahoma, or lovely Washita mountains [illegible] happy homes all the way. The [illegible] Pullman service from Rocky mountains to [illegible] Santa Fe Route is most [illegible] to Texas.

THE SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS

To Chicago via St Jo or Kansas City with [illegible] change [illegible] are [illegible] Great Rock Island [illegible] composed of the latest and most elegant Pullman Palace sleeping cars, free Horton reclining chair cars, day coaches, smoking cars etc, and serve the best meals in dining cars west of Chicago. Consult your own interests and travel via this popular and reliable route. We make direct connections with all lines from all points east, north and south. W W WOOD, Ticket and Pass Agent, [illegible] Pike's Peak Avenue. Telephone 8.

Best sleeping car service west of Chicago via the Rock Island.

Solid vestibule trains Chicago via the Rock Island.

If you want to [illegible] Denver avoid [illegible] and take the Rock Island at [illegible] a m [illegible]

[illegible] These trains are run [illegible] at Colorado Springs and are always on time.

Rock Island is the best to the East.

Take the Santa Fe 6:45 a m train for Denver and enjoy an excellent meal in the famous Santa Fe R R dining car arriving at Denver 9 a m. a-1530

The Denver and Rio Grande are now running broad gauge trains through to Salt Lake and Ogden with through Pullman sleeper to Oakland with no change of cars. [illegible]

WANTED

WANTED—By first class cook, situation in small family, private house. Apply [illegible] Cascade. 13

WANTED—[illegible] general housework. Must be first class cook, good washer and ironer. None other than thoroughly competent need apply. First class wages. Address Mrs A, Gazette office. b [illegible]

WANTED—A position in private family as a nurse girl or for general housework. No washing. Can give good city reference. Address F M, Gazette. 14

WANTED—Woman for light housework. Call at 115 East Boulder St. 14

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a small family. Apply at 208 N Tejon st. b 14 tf

WANTED—Three or four nice furnished rooms complete for housekeeping, or would rent small furnished cottage. Will lease for 3 or 12 months if suited. Address "Advertiser," Gazette. b 14 tf

WANTED—Position to assist with book keeping. Also copying or writing of any kind to be done at home. Address H K, this office. [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase an interest in a real estate or insurance business, or where office work can be had to learn the business. J T R, Gazette office. b 14 [illegible]

WANTED—Work as an upholsterer by the day. Address E A, box 7, postoffice. b 14 t

WANTED—An energetic gentleman to rent an old established house in Colorado. He must have a number one reference. Salary [illegible] Address Room 10, 12 Chamber [illegible] Denver, Colo. b [illegible]

WANTED—A girl [illegible] Must be a good cook. Call from 9 to 12 a m at 22 North Tejon. b [illegible]

WANTED—$300 for 3 years at 8 per cent on inside property. J M Harden, 31 East Huerfano Street. a 23 tf

PEALE & HEMENWAY—Employment Agents, 104 S. Tejon, old stand. b 3 tf

J. M. Harden, Employment Agent, 31 East Huerfano St, over G[illegible] Grocery. [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] clean rags at the Gazette. 5c per lb.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—4 fresh milch cows, [illegible] South Weber. b 15 [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] on Colorado Avenue. Call until March 1st at [illegible] Weber. [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Cascade Avenue, facing east, 2 blocks above [illegible] J. O.

TO RENT

FOR RENT—A large room on first floor, south and east exposure, [illegible] and furnace heat. Table board if desired.

Mr and Mrs N Maxwell Chick, of [illegible], having leased [illegible] N Cascade ave, have opened a first-class boarding house. By personal supervision, especially to the table, they hope to make it a pleasant and comfortable home for their guests. b 15 8

FOR RENT—Furnished cottage of two rooms, kitchen and dining room, near Pike's Peak avenue. $15 per month. Henry Brown, [illegible] Agency, 21-22-23 Hagerman block. b 15 3

FOR RENT—Several nicely furnished rooms at 221 No Wahsatch. Terms low to right parties. b 15 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Gentle riding and driving horse, buggy and harness. $10. Address H R, Gazette. 13 [illegible]

TO RENT—Four [illegible] house in West Colorado Springs, on car line [illegible] Address D C D, this office. b 14 [illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms with board. Brick [illegible] rooms, open grate and furnace heat. New house and newly furnished rooms. 316 E [illegible] ument st. [illegible]

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished new [illegible] roomed house, large closets, bath, hot and cold water, very select library. [illegible] Wright. [illegible]

FOR RENT—Furnished house of [illegible] rooms. Enquire [illegible] N Tejon. b [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished sleeping room [illegible] Nevada. Apply Chicago St[illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms with board at No [illegible] Cascade Avenue. [illegible]

TO RENT—Two connecting rooms on the second floor with board. Apply at [illegible] Boulder. A. A. Warner. [illegible]

TO RENT—One 4 room house, two 3 room houses and two office rooms. [illegible] 24 Pike's Peak Avenue. [illegible]

TO RENT—One elegant furnished [illegible] Hagerman Block. Apply at [illegible] House. m [illegible] tf

TO RENT—Square and upright piano and [illegible] sewing machines. Alker & M[illegible]

LOST

LOST—A black shawl checked with white. Leave at this office and receive reward. [illegible]

TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN on watches and jewelry at [illegible]

A WOMAN CELEBRATED ON TWO CONTINENTS

In a few well chosen words tells what she knows of a celebrated article.

I have tried your famous "Robertine." It is excellent, and I shall be pleased to recommend it to all my lady friends. Believe me yours truly, RHEA.

[illegible] by

OUR VERY BEST PEOPLE

Confirm our statement when we say that Dr Acker's English Remedy is in every way superior to any and all other remedies for the Throat and Lungs. In Whooping Cough and Croup it is magic and relieves at once. We offer you a sample bottle free. Remember this Remedy is sold on a positive guarantee.

Sold by F K ROBINSON.

"Exceedingly Low Prices."

Mr J M AULD, Colorado Springs, Colo.

DEAR SIR: We are now busy with our splendid new lines for Spring and will issue the [illegible] early.

New features will be introduced, enabling you to serve customers promptly, satisfactorily, and at exceedingly low prices. It is not likely that we will make any advance this spring on account of increased duties, though the great majority of our samples are elegant Imported Goods.

Yours very truly,

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

AGENCY: 115 Pike's Peak Ave.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

DR E C WEST'S [illegible] TREATMENT

Dr E C West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain [illegible] death. Premature Old Age [illegible] Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

G B STORER, Druggist, Sole Agent, No. 8 S Tejon Street, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

[illegible] sold by

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY. Never Fails.

[illegible]

CATARRH ABSOLUTELY CURED! OR NO PAY!

[illegible]

Enterprise Market House.

WILSON & Co., PROPS.

(Successors to Curtis Bros.)

Dealers in Fresh and Salt Meats, Game, Eggs, Poultry, Full line of [illegible]

TELEPHONE 2.

Orders by Telephone [illegible]

Corner Cascade [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

THE GAZETTE.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1891

Kiralfy's "Water Queen" at the opera house to-morrow evening

The Evening Telegraph appeared as an eight column paper yesterday

Pat Joues was the winner of the watch at the Midland cigar store raffle last night.

Mr. Louis Anfenger a prominent Denver real estate man was a visitor in the city yesterday

Mr. Elbert E Martin left for New York last evening to purchase spring goods for N O Johnson a big dry goods house.

N O Wheeler agent for the Estt Rosa company arrived in the city yesterday to arrange for the appearance of the little actress

Mr F F Horn the lapidist has in his show window a very interesting model and sketch representing the Florissant gold excitement

Rev Dr Hamms and family entertained at Rev Howbert's on account of the illness of Mrs Hamms. They are on their way to California

Each programme at the Fauntleroy performance last night contained a comic valentine It made plenty of amusement for the little ones

The Y P S C E societies will hold a union meeting this evening at 6 15 at the Second Congregational church on South Tejon street below Costilla street

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to George Newberry and Miss Eva Shock, William Jackson and Miss Josephine Powell all of Colorado Springs

The Church of Christ Scientist are holding services in the Christian church 315 East Huerfano street every Sunday Bible lesson at 2 30 p m and speaking at 3 30 p m You are invited

A special communication of Colorado Springs lodge, A F & A M will be held in the lodge rooms in the opera house to morrow evening at 7 30 o clock to confer the fellowship degree All brother Masons are invited to attend

Some of those who fear lest this city is at a standstill in commercial lines will be encouraged by learning that the freight business of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad in this city amounted to between $4,000 and $5 000 more during January 1891, than in January 1890

Attention is called anew to the lectures of President Eliot of Harvard university, on the 27th instant and Miss Julia Ward Howe on the 14th of March Tickets entitling to admission to both lectures one dollar each, will be for sale at the Consolidated bookstore after Monday next.

Rev E Evans Carrington will preach at the M E church south corner Weber and Cucharras street to day at 11 a m and 7 30 p m All cordially welcomed The young people s Epworth league will unite with the Y P S of C E at the South Congregational church at 6 30 p m

Schrieber's string band of Pueblo to furnish music and Gough the caterer to furnish supper on the same floor are two important factors in the merry whirl Monday evening The Knights of Pythias propose to cause their guests to remember their anniversary ball with pleasure.

Ground was broken near the northwest dam at Prospect lake yesterday morning for the boulevard around the lake The work is being done by day's work. It is expected that the grounds buildings, etc, of the Lakeside company will be ready for the accommodation of the public by early summer

The services of the Baptist church will be held in the chapel of their new house of worship, corner Weber and Kiowa streets, to day The pastor, Rev Richard Montague will preach at 11 a m and 7.30 p m Sunday school at 3 p m Young people's meeting at 6 30 p m All seats free Strangers cordially welcome

Mr H L Shepherd has entered into partnership with Col H S Ervay in the real estate and loan business at 17½ North Tejon street under the firm name of Ervay & Shepherd Mr Shepherd came here about three months ago from Norfolk, Va., in quest of health He has improved so rapidly that he has concluded to make this his permanent home

Unitarian church services to day and hereafter, until further notice in Weber hall, corner of Weber and Kiowa streets Subject at 11 o clock a m, Organization," when it is hoped the organization of the church will be completed In the evening at 7 30 there will be a platform meeting, at which addresses in recognition of this new church and in exposition of its aims and principles will be made by Revs E C Smith of Denver, B C Badger of Cambridge Mass W R G Mellen and Prof E C F Krause of this city, and possibly others The public cordially invited

The Water Queen

Bolossy Kiralfy's latest spectacle "The Water Queen" interpreted by an excellent company will be the attraction at the opera house to morrow evening. "The Water Queen" is from the pen of Robert Griffin Morris and has already been presented in New York Philadelphia and Chicago with much success Its story of fairy like love and discord among royalty, though rather fairy and fantastic is sufficiently connected to comprise a good background for the portrayal of dazzling tableaus and resplendent processional and terrestrial scenes in all the glowing colors of a fervid imagination the pleasing effects of glittering charms shapely women pretty music and delightful songs are nicely blended An exchange says Bolossy Kiralfy again ... his reputation for the graceful ballet and beautiful scenic efforts last night at the first production of The Water Queen," at Niblo's garden It was a good fantastic fairy spectacle ... the costumes, scenery and mechanical effects were enchanting Besides the regular characters of the play the stage was established and glistened with ... sprites, gnomes, amazons and demons The stage settings sparkled with the glitter of tinsels, like the scenes in Aladdin's cave and made a brilliant background for the gorgeously attired performers. The specialties were excellent"

BUSINESS LOCALS

Ten cents per line for first insertion five cents per line for each subsequent insertion Advertisements to go in every other day or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion

HALLETT & BAKER Undertakers ... Telephone No 18 4-3-1

BOTTOM PRICES ON FURNITURE

We will ... every item of Furniture and House ... at reduced figures and cents than any ... in this city and ... that is required ... for you to get the best prices ... verify what we say ... served ... offering ... when in all human probability ... price ... The ... is a like ... Fair dealing ... low prices ruling all the time ... Respectfully ... FAIRLEY BROTHERS

THE CRESCENT SEPARATOR CREAMERY BUTTER IS MADE IN EASTERN IOWA WHICH IS THE BEST BUTTER MAKING COUNTRY IN THE WEST ON ACCOUNT OF THE FINE GRASS WHICH GROWS THERE IT IS MADE BY THE MOST IMPROVED SEPARATOR PROCESS WHICH SEPARATES THE CREAM BY CENTRIFUGAL FORCE AND THOROUGH ATTENTION IS GIVEN IN EVERY DETAIL TO CLEANLINESS b7 tf

Woodworth Dow & Randall have just received the largest and most elegant line of solid and plated silverware ever brought to the city Give them a call 29 North Tejon Street b 6-tf

ZAHN TAILORING COMPANY FOR THE LARGEST STOCK OF WOOLENS IN THE CITY 2 DOORS WEST OF NEW GAZETTE BUILDING a 25-tf

Money to loan on chattel security by M S Herring Exchange National bank building Room 4 b 14 6t

Use B S Butter b-14-tf

Money to loan on short time M S Herring room 4 Exchange National bank building b 14 6t

ZAHN TAILORING COMPANY FOR EASTERN PRICES FOR CLOTHING a-25-tf

COOK S

PERFECTION CREAM

The only perfect preparation for Chapped Hands and Face Rough Skin Tan and Sunburn Price 25 cents All druggists

TRY IT b10tf

D. Ashby has something entirely new in souvenir spoons, having engraved upon the handles an accurate representation of the Seven Falls and Colorado Springs etched in the bowl

Use B S Butter b-14-tf

FOR SALE.

Furnished or unfurnished, a house of eight rooms and bath beautiful location very cheap if taken soon J W Bell & Co, Oak St b 7 tf

The finest silver tea sets in the city at Woodworth, Dow & Randall s 29 North Tejon Street. b 6-tf

ZAHN TAILORING COMPANY FOR BEST FITTING AND BEST MADE CLOTHING IN THE CITY a-25-tf

DRESSMAKING

MRS M F CUSLARD, formerly of 529 East Kiowa is now located at 508 South Nevada. First class work a specialty prices reasonable satisfaction guaranteed b-15 3t

Use B S Butter b-14-tf

OYSTERS

CLUB COFFEE HOUSE

WE SERVE NEW YORK COUNTS ONLY

GO TO THE ZAHN TAILORING COMPANY AND INSPECT THEIR STOCK BEFORE LEAVING YOUR MEASURE FOR YOUR TROUSERS a-25 tf

An elegant line of silver novelties solid and plated silverware at Woodworth, Dow & Randall s 29 North Tejon Street. b 6-tf

CHAS M MUIR, M D.

Office 13 and 14 Hagerman Block Office hours 8 to 11 a m 3 to 5 p m, 7 to 8 p m 1 20-tf

CLUB COFFEE HOUSE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN HAGERMAN BLOCK

Use B S Butter b-14-tf

Sooy & Foley finest photographic portraits, 112 North Tejon Street. e-6-tf

W A Davis, Undertaking, 114 N Tejon.

Cast-off Clothing bought, 110 S. Tejon b-15-tf

THE CRESCENT HOTEL.

EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK WINTER RESORT

A new and elegant stone structure with capacity for 200 guests All modern improvements and devices for comfort and pleasure of patrons, situated in the Ozark Mountains, elevation 2000 feet above sea Pine forests wild and beautiful scenery unsurpassed medicinal waters Climate mild and invigorating For descriptive pamphlets, address Manager Crescent Hotel Eureka Springs, Ark b-4-10

Use B S Butter

Sold by all first-class grocers b-14-tf

THE CRESCENT SEPARATOR CREAMERY BUTTER IS FOR SALE AT ALL GROCERS IT IS DELIVERED FRESH EVERY DAY IN ONE POUND BRICKS OR CAN BE HAD IN 10, 20 OR 30 POUND TUBS THE 10 POUND TUBS ARE ESPECIALLY NICE FOR FAMILY USE A TRIAL OF THIS BUTTER WILL INDUCE YOU TO USE IT AS IT IS A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE b-7 tf

$18.75 Las Vegas Hot Springs, N M and return no change of cars train leaves 7.55 p m A pleasant place to spend the winter months. a 15-30

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's

Opera House,

Monday Evening,

February 16th.

Special Engagement of

KIRALFY'S

Sumptuous Fairy Spectacle, the

Water Queen!

Resplendent with

Gorgeous Costumes,
Glittering Armor,
Fascinating Ballet,
Grand Marches, and
Novel European Specialties

50 ... in the GRAND PRODUCTION 50

POPULAR PRICES

Reserved Seats on sale at the Santa Fe and Midland ticket office, Opera House block

McIntyre & Meier

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance

14 N. Tejon St---Bank Blk.

Careful and accurate in INSURANCE
Of sound judgment in INVESTMENTS
... in REAL ESTATE MATTERS
Attentive to COLLECTIONS & RENTS

14 N Tejon St, Bank Block,

YOUR LAST CHANCE

To buy goods at

HALF PRICE!

Balance of stock fixtures and show cases will be closed out at a big discount.

STORE FOR RENT

"Chicago Store,"

Kiowa Street. West of Tejon.

P. ERICKSON. b-14-tf

AN EXTRA

Good Investment

For Sale:

$5,000 GAS BONDS!

of Colorado Springs.

10 Years--6 Per Cent

Will be sold so as to make a splendid investment.

Apply to

Edward Ferris,

104 Pike's Peak Ave.

THE

Crescent Separator

CREAMERY

BUTTER.

The Finest Iowa Creamery.

Sold in One-Pound Bricks or in 10, 20 and 30 Pound Tubs.

The 10-pound tubs are especially nice for family use

To be had of All Grocers.

JOHN POTTER

13 1-2 S. Tejon St.

Real Estate!

INSURANCE!

MONEY TO LOAN!

No. 9 North Tejon St. REAL ESTATE, and INSURANCE No. 9 North Tejon St.

Choice Building Lots and Residence Properties in all Parts of the City.

We have the Exclusive Sale of the choicest South front corners and lots in the market. We make a specialty of first-class properties under ditch and can readily show to strangers and others (what every business man knows) that the best is the cheapest

Central Office for Austin Bluff Property The finest Suburban residence location, combining view of mountains and plain in the city Pure air, pure water and plenty of it both for domestic and irrigating purposes All lots contain from one to four acres

Desirable Furnished and Unfurnished Houses for Rent.

Parties looking for investment for homes or for houses to rent should not fail to give us a call before deciding. Carriage always in attendance and we will cheerfully show you our properties Insurance written in first class home and foreign companies

MATTHEW KENNEDY, Real Estate Dealer,

NO. 9 NORTH TEJON ST.

To Rent.

Unfurnished.

8 room house, new all modern conveniences, splendidly fitted up, East Monument St south front rent $65 per month.

9 rooms, new house, four fire places furnace hot and cold water, electric lights electric bells, laundry tubs first class, south front on College Place, rent $85 per month.

5 room tenement, north part of city one block from car line, $25 per month

5 room tenement, corner Uintah and Weber St, south and east exposure, $30 per month

HENRY BROADHURST

REAL ESTATE,

INSURANCE,

LOANS.

21, 22, 23 HAGERMAN BLK.

MATT CONWAY,

DEALER IN--

Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes,

Now Occupies Quarters at

No. 19 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

Shoes made to order and repaired by competent workmen 7-tf

NOW THEY COME.

Best Set of Teeth 10 dollars. No better made

If you are troubled with hot or feverish gums try the "Clark's Electro Dep sit Plate" Sure cure and the finest thing that has yet been made Investigate

C M SHREVE, Dentist

Office 1631 Arapahoe st Denver Colo Successor to DR. ROGERS a 16-3m

$500

Reward!

THE

Colo. Springs Furniture Com'y

Will pay the above reward to any person, or persons, who after due examination of our stock of

"Curled Hair,"

are not satisfied we have the FINEST to be found in the city.

	Per Pound
Best White Drawings at	90c
No. 1 Extra Blk or White Drawings	75c
No. 1 Black Drawing,	65c
Pure South American Soft,	60c

A Good Quality Grey Hair Matt.

(Weight 40 lbs)

Only $12.50.

Any one doubting our ability to turn out of this establishment the most highly finished Upholstering work of all descriptions, is at liberty to ... any of the throng of people who crowd

Nos. 28, 28½ and Rear of 26 N. TEJON ST.,

Every hour in the day and every day in the year.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have secured the agency of the Centemeri Kid Gloves and have now on sale a full assortment of colors and sizes in 5-button Glase and Suede and 10 button Mousquetair.

Respectfully,

WILBUR & WOLF,

No. 22 South Tejon Street, - - Colorado Springs.

We have added to our stock during the past week a great many desirable

Dress Goods,

in fancy and plain weaves, black goods, etc. Our immense stock of

Fine Embroideries

is now all in and it is the largest and most complete line we have ever shown

New French Challies, French and Scotch Ginghams, French and Domestic Cambrics, and a great variety of other wash goods. New

Carpets and Rugs

in all the late patterns and colorings. A lot of remnants of carpets at a big discount.

GIDDINGS BROTHERS & BENT.
21 South Tejon Street.

SPECIAL SALE!

GIBSON & PAGE.

We will for thirty days make SPECIAL prices on all DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS and UNDERWEAR. Don't miss this sale; secure a Dress Pattern and Cloak at Manufacturer's Cost. Great drive in HOSIERY, GLOVES and NOTIONS of all kinds. Large lot of Blankets and Comforts very cheap. No 10 North Tejon Street.

GIBSON & PAGE.

FOR BARGAINS!

CALL ON

The De La Vergne

FURNITURE COMPANY,

125, 127 and 129 South Tejon.

Don't buy until you look over our STOCK and PRICES. b14tf

ANDERSON & FARRAR,

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance.

Improved and Unimproved Property in all Parts of the City

OFFICE: Room 7, Nichols' Block.

Agents for the National Building and Loan Association of Salt Lake b 2-1y

E. S. RUMSTEAD & CO.,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Plumbers Supplies.

High grade work and Novelties in Plumbing a specialty Exclusive agent for the Florida and Mulford steam heaters also Boulton & Spence hot water heaters

Telephone 13. 110 North Tejon Street. 7-tf

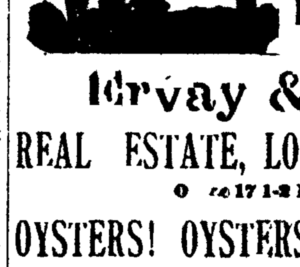
"The South End is "In It!"

The South End gets the Postoffice It will get the Court house It gets all good things It is the place to invest in real estate We have two fine lots on Tejon street just south of Cimarron that will be business property in three or four years and we offer them now at $2000 each on easy payments On Nevada we have a lot at $1250 on easy monthly payments On the hill near Sinton s Dairy, we have nice lots at $250 to $375 each, on monthly payments of $12 to $15

The South End is the Place.

REED BROTHERS,

28 South Tejon Street.



PIANOS, ORGANS,

Sewing Machines, Sheet Music, and Musical Merchandise.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines for Rent

Hext & Williams,

24 E. Kiowa St.

Ervay & Shepherd

REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE!

O ... 17 1-2 North Tejon Street. b15 1m

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

The CHICAGO BAKERY is now prepared to serve

Short Orders and Oysters!

We have always on hand fresh supply of

CAKES and CANDIES

Chicago Bakery.

Dairy in Connection.

Thos. Gough, Jr.

Next Door to Postoffice a 23-1y

ESTABLISHED 1873

El Paso County BANK.

CAPITAL PAID IN	$100,000
SURPLUS	20,000

Does a general banking business Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

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HOTEL VICTOR,

18th and Larimer Sts, Denver, Colo

American and European Plans

Also

HOTEL RICHELIEU,

... st., opp the Broadway Theatre

A Select Family Hotel b15 6m

Babcock Bros.

FURS.

SEALSKIN GARMENTS

A SPECIALTY ...

1 ... 1611 ... DENVER COLO

DUNLAP MAIN

Maitland Coal!

(LUMP & NUT)

Union Ice and Coal Co

No. 28 W. Vermijo St.

ORDER BOOKS at Knapp & N ... next door to postoffice and ... grocery 140 N Tejon street

Pine Wood and Pine Slab Kindling,

SINTON BROS.' DAIRY

Fresh Milk, Cream, Skim Milk

AND BUTTERMILK

Delivered Daily in Colorado Springs Colorado City and Manitou

Orders by Postal Card will receive prompt attention

ECHO KENNELS.

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PUBLIC MEN'S WIT.

Walter Wellman Searches the Record of Repartee.

The Narrow Line Between the Sublime and Ridiculous.

A Joking Answer Turneth Away Fierce Wrath.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb 12.—In the house a few days ago we had a fine example of the narrowness of the border line which sometimes exists between the sublime and the ridiculous. Mr Lewis, of Mississippi, in replying to strictures of Mr Kelley, of Kansas, on the former state, said some people were continually going up and down the land disturbing the peaceful and calm and industrious with false cries of "Murder! murder! murder!" At this moment, when the feelings of the spectators had been worked to a high pitch by the dramatic manner of the speaker, old Gen. Spinola sang out "Call the police!" In a twinkling tragedy was changed to comedy, and everybody roared.

Two or three weeks ago, during a decisive roll call on the election bill a critical historic moment, when senators and spectators were in a state of suppressed excitement—Senator Dixon, in asking a transfer of his pair from Senator Kenna to Senator Hampton, demurely remarked that after this exchange of courtesies between the senator from North Carolina and the senator from South Carolina he could [illegible] an allusion to a good old joke which filled the senate chamber with merriment.

Instances of sudden change from the sublime to the ridiculous are by no means rare in congress. Congressman Belford of Colorado a few years ago was excoriating a fellow member with all his powers of eloquence "There he sits" exclaimed Belford, shaking his finger at the object of his wrath, "mute, silent and dumb!"

"Yes" shouted a wag, "and he is not saying a word."

This was even neater than Gen. Spinola's call for the police. Gen Spinola, by the way, is full of sharp repartee. He is noted for his old fashioned high collar, which tickles the lower lobes of his ears. One day a rash young member made some sneering allusion to Spinola's collar whereupon the old man retorted

"It would require a collar fifty times higher than mine to hide the ears of the gentleman."

Another member, on another occasion, attempted to make a pun at Mr Spinola's expense. The old warrior having replied rather hotly to some remark the pun[ster made]

"Oh well, you needn't get your choler up."

Quick as a flash came Spinola's retort. "I always have my collar up, and I advise the gentleman to take care that the other end of the garment to which his collar is fastened is kept down."

One of the sharpest bits of repartee we have had in congress in many a day was [that of] young Senator Wolcott to Senator Power. Wolcott had just voted against his party, and Power was taking him to task "It's a great mistake, Wolcott," said he, "a great mistake. You have ruined your reputation." "You go make one," retorted Wolcott.

Not long ago there was a little tilt between Reed and Springer which brought forth a neat repartee. The speaker said something which Springer said he had failed to hear.

"I think you can hear well enough to catch my idea," said Reed.

"I can't catch the speaker's idea," responded Springer, "without hearing what he says, and frequently I can't catch it when I do hear what he says."

When congressmen become bitterly personal they talk about each other's "record." A "record" is a terrible matter to a debater. It touches his integrity and consistency, and often provokes fierce answer. Sam Cox used to tell a story about two statesmen from the Egypt district of Illinois who went at each other in this fashion. "You cannot assail my record," said one loftily. "No, I do not care to go into small matters," was the retort. "That is where you and I differ. I do go into small matters, for I shall answer you." "Then discuss yourself and magnify little things."

A convenient form of repartee or sarcasm is reference to the predecessor of one's antagonist. During the debate on the rules in the last session one of the Democratic members spoke of Speaker Reed as the man who rattled around in the seat formerly occupied by John G Carlisle, which was not happy, inasmuch as Reed is physically three times as big as Carlisle and their corporeal disproportionateness was at once in every one's mind notwithstanding the member's obvious intention to compare the men intellectually.

Much better was Ingalls subtle delicate sarcasm a few years ago in the same line. He was castigating Mr Hoar in a polite, parliamentary manner for that senator's alleged devotion to Massachusetts cant. Senator Dawes came into the chamber just in time to hear a few words and, rising, asked if the words were intended for him.

"I refer now," said Ingalls, "to the successor of Charles Sumner and not to the successor of Daniel Webster."

This delicately cruel way of holding the two senators from Massachusetts up to comparison with Sumner and Webster brought a grin to the face of every [one] in the chamber, Senators Hoar and Dawes alone excepted.

More vicious was John Randolph's use of the same method many years ago. Randolph and Nathaniel Macon were fast friends. When Macon went out of the senate and James Iredell succeeded him the latter tried to curry favor with the great the terrible John Randolph. But Randolph would have no intercourse with him and one day in making a speech paused ominously, looked at Iredell and exclaimed, "This reminds me of a remark once made by Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina, the wisest man I ever knew. But now, alas! his seat in this body is vacant [illegible] vacant."

[illegible] which Matt Carpenter once [said] of Mr Sumner "He so completely identifies himself with the universe that he is not at all certain whether he is part of it or it is part of him."

Two or three days ago there was a lively tilt between Senators [illegible] and Cockrell, in which the latter [illegible] demanded to know if he [illegible] what a Democrat [illegible] oath without slandering [illegible]

"I do not know about that," was M[r] Dawes demure rejoinder which was greatly enjoyed. In his prime Dawes was a good deal of a wag, and has in his composition a vein of quiet humor, which even now occasionally flashes out. When he was in the house, and was talking about more light houses for the coast of Massachusetts, some one asked him how many light houses there were in the district. "Five," said he. "I was up there last summer, in vacation," rejoined the questioner, "and I am sure I counted a dozen." "Oh," said Mr Dawes, "they are double reflectors, and perhaps you saw double."

Puns on names are common—too common—in the annals of congressional wit. Once Mr Archer, of Maryland, voted by mistake when Oakes Ames' name was called and voted again when his own name was reached, whereupon two or three members sang out, "Insatiate Archer, would not one vote suffice?"

Sam Cox once looked this matter up, and found that the same joke had been made on no fewer than three of the many Archers who have sat in the house.

Mr Springer's pun on the picturesque member from Philadelphia, Mr. Randall's successor, is not bad—"Vaux populi, Vaux Dei."

It is odd how jokes are perpetuated, worked over, reapplied, in congress. "Gentlemen will pass through the tellers," by mistake for "Gentlemen will pass between the tellers," is as old as the house of representatives, but it always raises a laugh. Not long ago "Buck" Kilgore, who was serving as a teller, announced, "Two men in the negative, Mr Speaker," as Mr Lanham, the giant statesman from Georgia, passed through. This too is an old joke. It was first applied to Mr Baldwin of Massachusetts, in the Thirty [illegible] congress. It was also once [illegible] to [illegible] him in order to make a [illegible]

A few days ago a western member vociferously and persistently addressed the chair. Finally the speaker turned to him and asked

"For what purpose does the gentleman rise?"

"To a point of order. I ask for information."

"The point is well taken," said Speaker Reed [illegible] and [illegible] laughter.

It was at least thirty years ago that a representative speaking on the tariff bill, exclaimed

"Mr Speaker, I am a plain blunt business man, who deals in facts and figures. I am tired of these theories. What I want is more practical common sense."

"That's so!" shouted some one and the house was convulsed with laughter.

During one of the night sessions of the senate last month Mr Hoar tired and sleepy said, "Mr President, there is no senate before the question." This was so funny that even Mr Hoar laughed, but it was not as ludicrous as the slip-made a few years ago by Dr Gallinger, who has just been elected to the senate from New Hampshire. The great doctor was in the house then and in control of time in a certain debate. "Mr Speaker," said he, "I give three gentlemen to the minute from Kansas, Mr. Perkins."

Even Mr. Ingalls, who is a stickler for form and etiquette, made a queer slip one day while presiding over the senate. His colleague rose, and the presiding officer, instead of exclaiming "The senator from Kansas," blurted out "Plumb!" That was not as bad as Vice President Morton's endeavor to say "The senator from Mississippi," when Mr George rose. "The senator from Missouri—no, Montana—Michi—M-M Mississippi," was the way in which he did it, with a very red face by the time he had made this rapid circuit of the interior of the continent.

The mistake of saying "The gentleman," which is the house usage, instead of "The senator," as required by the rules of the senate, has often led to laughable incidents in the latter body. Senator Berry spoke of Mr Hiscock as "The gentleman from New York," and instantly corrected himself saying, "I don't mean that. Pardon my error. Not the gentleman, but the senator from New York, etc., thus going from bad to worse.

"Gentlemen—Mr President—no; I was addressing the senate, and inadvertently called the body 'gentlemen.'" This was the neat but malicious way in which Senator Nye, an inveterate joker, made the same play on words.

Jim Belford once moved that the house adjourn bona fide, but this was after several visits to a committee room in which a large jug was kept as one of the literary treasures. Frank Lawler, on another occasion, moved that "the house adjourn sine die till to-morrow at 12 o'clock."

Scores of the brightest sayings known to the annals of congress are credited to Senator Edmunds, though many of his sharpest utterances do not appear in The Congressional Record. At times he keeps up a running fire of sotto voce comment, full of sarcasm and bitter irony. Once while he was making a speech in general terms a senator interrupted him to say, "If the senator is firing at a flock it is a safe way of firing." "One bird seems to be hit, at any rate," retorted Edmunds.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Wanted to Exchange.

A solid, sensible looking woman who was bound east entered the baggage rooms of the Third street depot leading a dog and asked.

"Can this dog go in the car with me?"

"No, ma am."

"Has he got to go in the baggage car?"

"Yes'm."

"Is it extra?"

"Fifty cents."

"Well, it's a shame!"

"Yes'm, but it's the rule."

She walked about for five minutes, the dog snuffling at her heels, and then returned to say

"There are three of us myself, the dog and my husband."

"Yes."

"If my husband went in the baggage car couldn't the dog ride in the seat with me?"

She managed to choke down her indignation when told that no such change could be effected but later on, in the waiting room she was giving her husband fits, and it was probably because he was satisfied with the rule of the road.—Detroit Free Press.

A Little Mixed.

Some weeks ago at one of our libraries a young woman walked up to the desk and said "Give me a good shaking." [illegible] blushed to the roots of his hair, and after a moment's hesitation pulled himself together sufficiently to stammer, "Er—er—who—who is it by?" "George McDonald, I think," came the answer. Then he hustled around for a time and at last found out that what she wanted was a book called "A Rough Shaking." The young man's nerves were unstrung for the rest of the day.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

MINORITY RIGHTS.

An Able Constitutional Article by John A. Kasson.

The Rights of Minorities are Narrowly Limited.

The Previous Question Rule Sensible and Necessary.

In the passing political epoch we have heard much wrangling about the rights of minorities and the tyranny of majorities. Let us see if the plain application of just principles will not lead us by a straight and open way to a right conclusion.

It must be discussed as a question of political right under the system of government established in our country. On the American continent we have reversed the ancient order which still prevails in Asia and in parts of Europe. At the time of the formation of our constitution, throughout the world save a few small geographical circumscriptions, the minority possessed and exercised all the functions of government. Even when parliaments existed, the minority of the people had the power of electing them. Sometimes this sovereign power was vested in a minority of one, as in Turkey and Russia. This was absolute despotism. Sometimes it was a large minority, that was aristocratic government, as Poland and Venice or in ancient times in France and England.

All these various systems of government by minorities were repudiated by our fathers. They wisely recognized the fact that every form of human government was fallible, but that a government ultimately controlled by a majority of the people, and which was executed by a majority of the delegates chosen by them was safer and better adapted to the preservation of humanity and to its progress than any of the forms which gave power to the minority.

In every state of our union the system was ratified by a majority of votes in each state convention, which was itself elected by a majority of popular votes. A majority expressed by a unanimous vote, as in New Jersey, was no more effective than a majority of three votes as in the state of New York. Under our system except in the few cases reserved by the constitution a majority of one vote is as completely potential as a unanimous vote.

This constitutional system having been adopted in all the states let us follow the development of the principle only in [illegible] sions will equally apply to the state.

To avoid the dangerous impulses and excesses of concentrated party feeling, the constitution required an exceptional majority, of two-thirds in the following two cases

1 To expel a member of either house of congress.

2 To convict a public officer on impeachment.

3 Also, to overrule the veto power of the president two thirds of the votes of a quorum were required.

4 To the validity of treaties, two-thirds of the senatorial quorum are required.

5 To propose amendments of the constitution, two thirds are required.

6 The same vote is required to remove a constitutional disability under the XIV. amendment.

A bare majority of each house constitutes a quorum for the transaction of all business, except in the case of an election of president by the house of representatives and of vice-president by the senate, in which case, two-thirds of the state must be represented in the quorum. But a majority of the quorum may elect the officers.

With these exceptions, under the constitution every function of the legislative body may be exercised and validated by a majority of votes. The right of a minority to elect an officer, or to enact any law or rule whatever nowhere exists in the constitution. The right of the minority to defeat or nullify the wills of the majority in any constitutional function of the body is narrowly limited to the few cases above described. There is also a constitutional right in the minority—one fifth—to have a vote recorded by yeas and nays.

We have here the whole range of the constitutional powers of representative minorities under the system of government in this country. They have

1 The equal right to be heard by their votes.

2. If one-fifth in number, the right to have all votes recorded.

3 If more than one third in number, the rights to prevent the expulsion of a member, to prevent conviction on impeachment, to prevent the overruling of a veto by the president, to prevent the ratification of a treaty, to forbid the proposal by congress of a constitutional amendment, and to prevent the removal of a rebel's constitutional disability.

It would appear from this review that the constitution instead of carefully "guarding" the rights of minorities, limits the rights of minorities. The citizen's rights whether he belong to the majority or minority, are carefully protected by the constitution. But the official minority in representative government and their rights have only the recognition recited above. The powers and responsibilities of government are devolved on majorities alone. The constitution saving the excepted cases, fully supports the fundamental theory of American government, that the rule of a minority over the majority is a political injustice, and is evil in principle.

The same wrangling discussion to which I first alluded has been so ex[illegible] "freedom of debate" by the minority. Let us find the correct principle for governing our opinions on that subject.

The constitution is nearly silent on this point. But it has two clauses which should be considered. The first recites, that "for any speech or debate in either house, they (the members) shall not be questioned in any other place." That provision excludes all suits or prosecutions in the courts of the country, all interposition by executive officers on the ground of libel slander, or other misrepresentation which may have been made on the floor of either house. All offences of language in debate must be tried and adjudged in that place, not "in any other place." This, and this only, is the constitutional freedom of speech, enjoyed by every member of the legislative body, whether of the majority or minority.

The other clause, expressly applicable to congress declares that "Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings." Among such rules of parliamentary bodies at the time of framing the constitution were rules providing for debatable and non debatable motions, and for bringing the house to a vote on the main proposition. What is known to us as the "previous question" was also known to them as one of the "rules of proceedings." Hatsell says it was introduced into English parliamentary proceedings as early as 1604. It existed in our confederate congress before the union was formed. It was established in our congress at its first session in 1789, and was continued to this day. It was early adopted by our senate as its XIV rule, and was in force when Jefferson's manual was prepared, but has since been revoked. That, as well as various other motions, stopped debate and brought the house to a vote.

It will thus be seen that a rule to stop debate in legislative bodies, and to bring them to a decision, has existed both before and since our constitution was framed, and was always counted as a "Rule of Proceedings" within the letter and meaning of the constitution. Its necessity is manifest. Without it a whole session might be passed in mere academic discussion, and no legislation whatever be so much as amended or voted on. It is evident that a "Rule of Proceedings" which compels the house, at some time, to vote is both constitutional and customary.

The right to vote is a high constitutional right. The right of debate is incidental, and may be controlled and restricted by any legislative house, in order to exercise the higher and constitutional rights given to its members the right of decision.

It is not a question of "freedom of debate" but of duration of debate, which is quite another thing.

Look into the principle of the practice which exists in our senate since the "Previous Question" was drawn from their rules. There is now no limit imposed upon the duration of speeches in that body. A minority of the senate, wishing to defeat any bill, arranges relays of senators to make speeches. When their inventive faculty is exhausted, [illegible] and resorts until, fatigued and exhausted, they give way to others, who proceed in like manner. The majority sit silent, the sooner to wear out the physical force of their adversaries. The stronger physique of the two parties carries or defeats the bill. The old common law trials of justice "by battle" was just as logical, and more [illegible]sible. It were better that such [illegible] should change its champions and direct the two champions to enter into a competitive trial of endurance in sleeplessness and fasting, the survivor to decide the fate of the bill. The other senators might meanwhile proceed with their public duties.

Is it better to continue a system of legislation by a competition of physical force, or by a constitutional vote?

Only one other question involved in the wrangle remains.

It is claimed that, in the absence of any rule to close debate, the minority have the right, by prolonging the discussion, to prevent the legislative body from coming to a vote upon any rule which shall remedy the defect, and enable the house to vote. That is to say, if the house has no rules at all, or [illegible] [illegible] the minority have a [illegible] to prevent the majority from [illegible] any rules, or from supplying the deficiency. This means that the right to endless debate is superior to the right to vote. Discussion, which is [illegible] as a preliminary to decision, [illegible] right to prevent decision.

Yet the constitution gives [illegible] right to each house to determine, not merely to discuss—but "to determine the rules of its proceedings." All [illegible] power under our American system of government being vested in the majority, can a minority possibly forbid their exercise of this granted power, by any assumed right of endless debate? [What] would be a nullification of the constitution. That clause of the constitution is itself the first and highest rule of the senate. It cannot be amended, modified, limited repealed or suspended, [except] by a unanimous vote of the senate. It attached to the senate at the first instant of its organization. It has continued every hour of every session since that of 1789. It will continue while the constitution endures. It is a power never exhausted. It [can]not be abdicated by the legislative body. It may be abdicated by the legislative body. It may be invoked whenever the majority of the body decides to [illegible] the function. The presiding officer, as the organ of the house, makes the preliminary decision, touching the [illegible] when the customary right of debate [illegible] rule shall give way to the constitutional right to "determine" its rules by vote. On appeal from him the final [illegible] is made by the house, by that majority in which is vested all other highest supreme functions of legislative government. To this conclusion sound principles and sound reason must conduct every impartial [illegible]. Surely, that legislative majority to which is entrusted the power to make laws governing many millions of [illegible] their lives, their property [illegible] liberties—may without fear of [illegible] [illegible] able debate has been had [illegible] posed rule governing [illegible]

JOHN A. KASSON,
Ex-United States Minister to [illegible]

Mr. P. M. Keen, from the city [illegible] hopes to be the capital of [illegible] but which is not in [illegible] county unless it can be [illegible] a pleasant visitor in [illegible]

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IN FAR NUKA-HIVA.

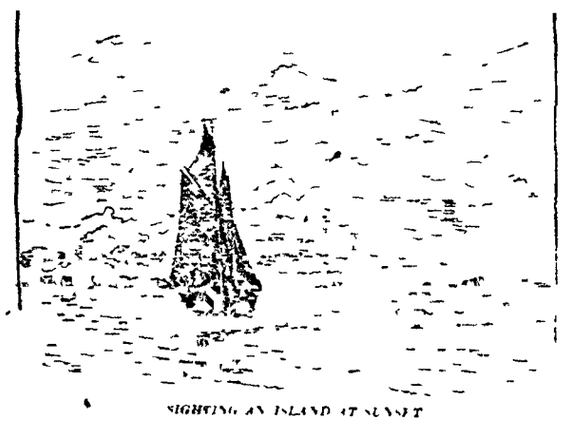
The Calaboose at Tai-o-hae and Its Occupants

The Men Prisoners Hunt Corts, the Women Make Calls

The Ladylike Ex-Queen of the Cannibals

The port—the mar th [illegible] ligious capital [illegible] lies strung along the [illegible] tous green bay It was [illegible] we came to Tai [illegible] was sultry [illegible] Now the wind blew [illegible] land down g[illegible] now between the [illegible] entry it came [illegible] Heavy and dark [illegible] summits the ra[illegible] appeared [illegible] the next day we [illegible] the amphitheatre [illegible] falls Along the [illegible] a thin file of h[illegible] all enseconced in the f[illegible] nue of green bris[illegible] from the sea ac[illegible] to the eastward [illegible] jecting bushy [illegible] now the calai[illegible] still alone in [illegible] flies the colors [illegible] above hill the [illegible] rides almost permanently [illegible] makes eight [illegible] or thereabouts) with the unfa[illegible] flag and salutes the setting [illegible] report of a musket

Here dwell [illegible] comforts of a club [illegible] enumerated as [illegible] map of the world [illegible] tion and one of them [illegible] andahs in the trees a handful of whites of varying nationality [illegible] French officials German and Scotch merchant clerks and the agents of the opium monopoly There are [illegible] three tavern keepers the [illegible] who runs the cott[illegible] ladies and a sprinkling of [illegible] bunch —a South sea expression for which there is no exact equivalent It is



SIGHTING AN ISLAND AT SUNSET

a pleasant society and a hospitable [illegible] But one man who was often to be seen seated on the logs at the [illegible] its a word for the singularity of his history and appearance [illegible] seems he fell in love with a native lady a high chieftainess in Lagu She on being approached declared she could never marry a man who was untattooed It looked so naked whereupon with some greatness of soul our hero put himself in the hands of the Tahuhuka and with still greater perseverance until the process was complete He had certainly to bear a great expense for the Tahuku will not work without reward and certainly exquisite pain Koamna high chief as he was and one of the old school was only part tattooed he could not, he told us with lively pantomime endure the torture to an end Our unamored countryman was [illegible] he was tattooed from head to feet in the most approved methods of heathendom and at last presented himself before his mistress a new man The flesh fast [illegible] could never behold him from this day except with laughter For my part I could never see the man without a kind of admiration of him it was both a [illegible] if ever of any man he had lived not wisely but too well

The Residency stands [illegible] boose Hill screening it from [illegible] town along the further bay [illegible] is commodious with [illegible] day it stands open [illegible] the trade blows [illegible] floors Of a week day the [illegible] fers a scene of most unt[illegible] half a dozen convicts [illegible] fully with spade and [illegible] hats and smiling [illegible] attached family servants [illegible] these are gone and [illegible] but dogs of all ranks and [illegible] slumbering in the shady [illegible] the dogs of Tai o hae [illegible] ed and make the seat [illegible] their pow[illegible] front and below [illegible] loses itself in a [illegible] of arecas and feej[illegible] ous wall cool[illegible] Europeans English [illegible] there and Scandinavians and [illegible] *maitres de maison* [illegible] mingling a lich dust Back in the [illegible] perhaps the blackbird or as they [illegible] him there the island [illegible] singing home strains [illegible] requiem of the surf [illegible] have never seen a resting [illegible] quiet but it was a long [illegible] these sleepers ha[illegible] what diverse [illegible] to lie here in the [illegible]

On the summit of [illegible] the calaboose stands a [illegible] and under shady [illegible] On my first visit a [illegible] guardian visibly He [illegible] an attitude so menacing that I was [illegible] to lay hands on an old barrel [illegible] I think the weapon must have been familiar, for the champion instantly [illegible] frested, and as I wandered to in the court and through the building [illegible] ers him with a couple of companions humbly dodging me about the corners

The prisoners [illegible] room [illegible] of any furniture its white washed walls covered with inscriptions in Marquesan and rude drawings one of the pier not badly done one of a murder several of French soldiers in uniform [illegible] Je crois [illegible] Vorne le President [illegible] ire une visite It had been the [illegible] M Delarue (who was much in [illegible] with the whimsicalities of his [illegible] to elicit something comic [illegible] not even he expected anything [illegible] perfect as the last To complete the picture [illegible] of life in Tai o hae it remains to be added that these criminals draw salaries as regular as the [illegible] of the republic Ten sous a day is their hire This they have [illegible] ward and [illegible] sal report that every accusation [illegible] South Seas is equipped with something in the nature of a thumbscrew [illegible] not know this I never had the face to ask any of the gendarmes pleasant [illegible] gent and kindly fellows with [illegible] I say been intimate [illegible] to leave [illegible] Queen [illegible] floral [illegible] *Makehu* [illegible] *Chefose* [illegible] Stanislas Manatai chief of [illegible] [illegible] at the French government [illegible] South Seas is equipped with something in the nature of a thumbscrew [illegible] not know this I never had the face to ask any of the gendarmes pleasant [illegible] gent and kindly fellows with [illegible] I say been intimate [illegible] to leave [illegible] Queen [illegible] Makehu [illegible] Chefose [illegible] Stanislas Manatai chief of [illegible] [illegible] French [illegible] Queen [illegible] floral [illegible] *Makehu* [illegible] *Chefose* [illegible] Stanislas Manatai chief of [illegible]

[illegible]

at [illegible] of [illegible] much admiration of the [illegible] humane

The main occasion [illegible] the new [illegible] opium eaters [illegible] holy works and all [illegible] Ah Fo knew a man who

AMERICAN PROTECTION

Senor Castelar Traces its Origin and Effects

It Began in Colonial Jealousy of England

But European Reaction is Responsible for McKinley's Bill

[illegible]

... the war for independence ... United States were to arise victorious and the work of organization instituted. England and America in obedience to an unavoidable law were ... in their rifle.

Now it is notable that all ideas from which they have arisen new institutions ... the enemies of those which they ... newly emancipated nations revolt against the mother countries which have fostered them. The Catholic church ... example was the first ... Julius and Helen Pickanino ... from the very commencement of its ... refused to acknowledge its own ... the Universal church cursed alike its ... and its mother. The nations of western Europe are Latin in their language, in their physique and by their history nevertheless they resist to the utmost of their power the Roman dominion and broke away from Rome in order to establish their independence. The nation which gave the signal for autonomous government in all the countries of America and which cut the political bonds between the old and new worlds necessarily passed through similar phases of formation. Fearing that the industrial superiority of England might be dangerous to the political independence of the newly emancipated colonies the United States had recourse to every possible measure in order to protect their own industry. They enclosed themselves by tariff laws in a quarantine as effectual and as rigorous as that imposed by public terror between healthy countries afflicted by epidemics. The custom house duties of America resulted in an economic war between the newly emancipated territory and the mother country and the efforts of the latter were crowned with inevitable success.

But the separation between the United States and the English monarchy being ... and the English nation being destined in a more or less future to ... the political institutions of the United States—since monarchy can never be ... meticated in America—all the precautions taken with a view to defend New England against Old England and ... institution against the contagion of ... monarchy are to day unnecessary. But archaeological contradictions must disappear and the cause of ... progress imperatively requires ... to urge on universal exchange ... trade just as cosmic heat compels ... motion. Having in every sense ... word outgrown the age when ... could be fatal to it as well as the period of economic contradiction ... new world fights against its providential destiny and betrays its ... aggravating as it is now doing ... protectionist tariff converted by ... which are simply odious into ... prohibition.

My judgement being quite unbiased I am able to make every allowance for the ... which contemporary Europe has ... for the action which America has taken. It may seem incredible but nevertheless true that when the ... reaction a score of years ago a ... action was weighing Europe ... enjoyed in exchange great ... liberty on this side of the Atlantic.

On such a reactionary power as ... dominated by the Empire ... in imposing the ... England ... mercantile ... through the medium of ... doctrines. But now the ... having replaced ... having ousted ... and Austria ... unity having succeeded ... and the Bourbons in Italy ... emancipation of the serfs in Russia ... reduced the paralyzing tyranny ... land owners the political ... of the whole world is in the ... of justice whereas its economic ... is a retrogradation toward ... The socialist tendencies of ... are moved by ... in political economy and ... protectionism of Thiers ... with the restoration of the ...

... in consequence of which ... products are locked up in the ... which produce them whereas ... allowed to circulate as ... atoms and to weave into ... economic relations a hatred ... which would lead to the extermination of ruinous strife.

... pestilential economic reaction ... basilisk gaze towards After ... The reactionists of Europe com... [illegible]

... They taxed American ... [illegible] ... to break war but it ... of their endeavor ... protection has brought in its wake a ... socialism. And as Europe cannot possibly satisfy the ... universal aspirations of socialism which have been spread by the errors of systematic protection the governments of Europe are menaced by an evil even more ruinous—if that be possible—than protectionist economics or desolating socialism. I refer to the lamentable consequences of colonial monopolies. France has quarreled forever with Italy over Tunis. Germany has alienated the good will of England of Spain and of America by her protectorate over Zanzibar by her attacks on the Carolina islands and by her assaults on the Samoan islands. England has favored the Portuguese possessions with the veracity of a small fish eating large morsels dextrous Italy has scattered the treasure hoarded in her coffers and wasted the precious blood of her veins in the deserts of Libya—all in order to find occupation for the surplus hands of the industrial trades and with no other result than the augmentation of desolation and woe. Excessive armaments Cesarian empires suffocating protectionism and socialism mingled with anarchy have almost ruined our radiant and fertile Europe.

We lament the action of America forgetting that we Europeans gave the signal for it in our continental economic war which preceded the inter continental one now raging. After the celebrated alliance of France and England on the battle fields of the Crimea directed against the predominance of Russian influence in the east came the ... eral Cobden Rouher Anglo French commercial treaty and after the rupture on the banks of the Nile consequent to the Anglo Egyptian occupation began the war which to day approaches its climax in the new tariff adopted by the American republic. Whilst it was Bismarck's interest in 1866 to blind France ... to persuade her to leave a free hand against Austria he maintained in his public speeches that what was more important to him than territorial aggrandizement was the extension of the Germanic Zollverein so as to embrace France whose artisans are so superior to the Germans in the field of modern industry. By this means he deceived France or rather he deceived the empire. Not content with the conquest of two provinces he imposed besides an economic predominance in the terrible treaty of Frankfort by articles whose letter and spirit should serve to forcibly extend the market for the industrial products of the German federation throughout the countries of Europe.

The efforts which Alexander II the last representative of western ideas in Russia made to unite that semi Asiatic power to the rest of Europe were not only fruitless but have moreover been followed by a great political reaction and by an equally great economic reaction.

Contemporaneously with the unfortunate political conflict which has arisen between France and Italy surged the economic war so hurtful to both powers each of whom holds the other responsible—and so ineffectual in the lesson which it teaches. As time passes the sad results of this conflict spread in stead of diminishing and ceasing.

In Spain we succeeded, during our last revolution in breaking down some of the impregnable barriers which isolated us from the world not only in religion and intelligence but ... This step resulted in a great amelioration of our trade and a corresponding increase in our wealth. But the restoration came and we returned to our old ways and shut ourselves up within our selves to contrive treaties like those of Germany in which all our economic progress was sacrificed to the maintenance of the monarchical reaction in Europe of which the keystone is to be found in the German empire. In vain was it demonstrated by a thousand facts that if we Spaniards declared an economic war and that in consequence Great Britain would tax our iron our lead our raisins our lemons and our oil the United States tax our tobacco our sugar and our coffee and France retaliate on our wines we should have to assume the attitude of mendicants toward those countries. Notwithstanding this evident result the protectionist reaction increased and in its hopeless blindness has brought in Spain the conservatives back to power and ousted the liberals.

It may be frankly admitted that a desolating blast of economic reaction has shaken Europe from the city of Stockholm to the city of Cadiz. Even in England the inflexible supporter of free trade there is no government strong ... [illegible]

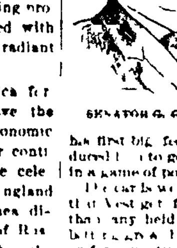
... interest and ... morality will publicly ... by removing the duty on our rich and healthy ... Spanish wines ... [illegible] ... The nation with ... [illegible] ... who have given to speech ... who have created the power of transmitting the human voice over the whole surface of the earth ... the miraculous telephone ... hidden in the depths of the ocean have joined the most distant lands who have given the human race the ... of the electric light are compelled forward the cause of universal progress by the adoption of free labor and free exchange.

EMILIO CASTELAR

CHOSEN FOR A THIRD TERM

Senator Vest's Re-election—An Amusing Incident of His Early Days

... Senator Vest who has just been ... for a third time United States senator from Missouri is a man of diminutive size ... wears a slouch hat ... elegance.



SENATOR G. G. VEST.

He has made his mark at Washington and his speeches are always listened to with attention by members of both parties. During the war he was a member of the Confederate congress. Before that he practiced law. Illustrative of his presence of mind the story is told that after getting his first big fee some country sharpers induced him to go to a barn and take a hand in a game of poker.

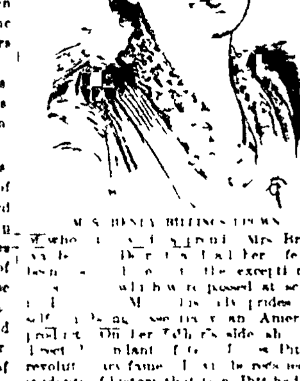
The cards were fixed but so clumsily that Vest got four queens, a hand larger than any held by the conspirators. The ... a frisk and might have kept ... the sharpers caught sight of the future senator's pasteboards. His attempts to warn the players failed so he broke up the contest by setting fire to the straw on the floor. Then as his friends rushed away to get out to seize the money but Vest stopped him showed the four queens remarked that that won the pot, picked up the coin and ran out with his coat ... blaze.

Mr Vest was born in Johnson county, Ky, Dec 6, 1830. He studied at Centre college and at Transylvania university. Since 1856 he has been a resident of Missouri ... home being in Kansas City. ... man and ... however, a paper brought him some ... one of its reporters ... a patent medicine man of similar appearance for Mr Vest and got a lot of ... views from the ... of the Missouri senator. The latter thereafter refused to talk to correspondents until the mystery was cleared up. Then he ... the same on the fellow that looks like me and ... his former geniality.

ALREADY A SOCIAL FAVORITE

The Wife of Justice Brown Enchanted with Washington Life

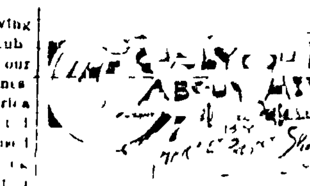
Mrs. Brown, the wife of the recently appointed justice of the supreme court of the United States from Michigan is a woman ...



MRS. HENRY BILLINGS BROWN.

... Mrs Brown ... [illegible] ... the exception of ... was ... at school ... Mrs ... prides herself ... an American ... On her father's side she is a ... Pitt of revolutionary fame ... [illegible] ... Mrs Brown has been ... Washington she ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... square ...



[illegible] ... starting for the woods ... impatient ... showers ... [illegible]

I think I can drive that team sir.

What could you do in the camp after you get there with your build asked ... the newcomer over—a pale slender stripling. Look as if you were made of white satin ribbon.

The young man laughed showing his white and even teeth. Do ... he said. Not much sir perhaps but find my way out. I don't suppose I could haul the logs.

Where'd you come from suddenly.

Over beyond with a backward movement of his head in a direction across the bay.

What do you call yourself?

John Dean.

John Dean. What were you doing last?

Running a machine.

Why ain't you running a machine now?

Wanted a change indifferently his hands in his pockets perhaps that no one might see how they were trembling.

Well I don't see but I shall have to risk it. Can but try said the busy little man. John Dean! Get up there and take the strings and drive to No 10. Don't urge them horses because they're free. It's the best team in the state and I'd rather lose their weight in spruce gum than have them go lame. And don't waste no time bringing them back. Do you hear? For John Dean had already climbed the seat and taken up the reins and the whole procession was starting while he spoke. And no swearing boys. Mr Sibley cried after them. Blessed if I'll have swearing in my camps.

Like ter see yer drive these blasted cattle er mine without it said a big fellow on one of the teams. Gol darn ye, can't ye stand up?

The best horses in the state. John Dean almost trembled again as he took the reins—What did he know about horses indeed? Was taking their charge something on the same line as that he had left? But what else was there to do? Yes it was a bad beginning—but his intentions with intentions of bed rock might be not? Well nothing venture nothing have. And it was a great stroke of luck this chance after—

Pick up your reins lad said the little old man on the team behind. Them horses mean business.

John gathered up his reins. But presently came the voice again. Hold in going down hill if you don't want to break their knees.

John held in. And now it was—Don't saw them horses mouths that way. They ain't made of iron.

Who's driving these horses anyway? asked John over his shoulder.

You ain't orter be. You'd better change an' take my old plugs.

I'd like to said John. But these horses were put in my charge and I can't. But you may go ahead and let me see you do it.

Well Miss Nancy I'll do better n that or my name ain't Peachblow. Whoa there I tell you with some further language that would have made Mr Sibley's hair stand up. Come now I'll tie my lines to your team a spell an' learn ye what I know. Twont take long. And he was presently sitting beside John and instructing him with as much zeal as if he were preparing him for the hippodrome.

I allers take to the young fellers said Peachblow. An' it's easy enough going up with this load and the rest along. But you've got to come back alone more snow coming with critters in the woods an the way half blazed. So keep your bearings young man. Chaw?

Used to said John. But it's against orders now.

Moist goods?

John laughed. Don't like them said he.

Guess we've got a young reverend with us said Peachblow when they put up Palterer's that night. Don't chew don't drink don't cuss. No cards either.

Not a card said John.

Look here Johnny cried another then you're in the wrong company.

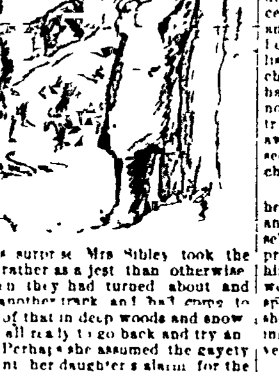
Oh no said Johnny. Company's ... makes me sick. If I drink it goes to my head. If I play—I might cheat.

Well, you're going to be sick then said the big fellow cutting off a chunk of his black sweet and advancing upon Johnny.

Give it to him Sam cried Palterer.

I wouldn't advise you to try it on said John as he stood by the big fire place.

Now you take this exclaimed the big fellow putting one hand on Johnny's ... [illegible]



To his surprise Mrs Sibley took the matter rather as a jest than otherwise and when they had turned about and ... another track and had come to the end of that in deep woods and snow she was all ready to go back and try another. Perhaps she assumed the gayety to prevent her daughter's alarm for the rich soft color went and came on Annie's cheeks like a danger signal and with every glance she gave them John regretted more and more his rashness in undertaking to handle that team.

They stopped at last to rest and feed the horses and then went on only to be lost again on another false lead and all at once it was twilight about them and there were stars hanging overhead like fruit upon the branches of the great pines.

Oh said Annie with a shock of horror to the cry. We are lost in the woods. And it is night.

We shall be all right to morrow he said cheerily. When we have tried all the wood paths one of them must be the right one. And he proceeded to tread down a circle in the snow and with the hatchet to cut off the tender hemlock boughs with which first he heaped the sledge and then made a dry ... for the horses which he fed and blanketed. And after they had dined the ample luncheon they had brought from Palterer's he had the mother and daughter lie down on the hemlock boughs covering them with the thick robes and took up his round as a sentinel about them.

Oh mother he heard Annie whispering there are wolves in these woods. They will smell the horses.

Not down as far as this said John. Peachblow says there isn't a wolf south of the camp. You can sleep as safe as if you were down in Port. I shall keep watch all night. And he did pacing round and round his little bivouac watching the stars wheel slowly down where the roof of the forest boughs was thin and pausing now and then to gaze at the young girl in her innocent sleep where the long lashes swept the pale rose cheek and the lips seemed to him to be half parted as if they must be speaking to angels in her dream. He felt with a sinking heart as he gazed that if she knew who it was that watched her she probably would have less feared the wolves. More than once the mother waking from her own weary drowse saw him leaning there against the bole of a big tree with folded arms his eyes upon the sleeper as if upon a saint in a shrine and then a look of anguish writhing over his face as he turned away this belonged not to a strong and happy youth but such as one might have ... out from heaven.

But in the first ... of the morning the horses were put in and while the others ... the team was making its way out again.

I have found the lay of the land by the way the stars were going he said to the mother and before long they were in the open road—dawn flushing all the heavens above. The snow below and turning the whole forest into a twinkle of rainbows—and on the way to a safe end of their journey.

He's a man worth keeping said Mrs Sibley to her husband. I wouldn't lose sight of him.

He's brought home the horses all right said Mr Sibley. And he took John home with him that night and found plenty for him to do next day in the great warehouse of supplies and listened to various suggestions that seemed to occur to the youth as a new comer there kept him busy and when spring came sent him ... of the Morgan colts with a wallet full of money to pay off the men in camp.

He's a treasure that lad said Mr Sibley ... [illegible] ... work I ever done when I come across him. Saved me his keep already in small leaks. He's too good to last. Some out about him somewhere. Durned ef I can find it though.

I don't believe in crossing bridges before you come to them said the fussy little man's wife. I don't believe you'll ever come to one. He's as good a boy as treads sole leather.

As good a boy as hasn't been found out. Well you spread your saving ...

[illegible]

... of their ... hesitated ... [illegible] ... and that with his ... his care.

... letters and ... [illegible] ... Mr Sibley ... must be ... Annie ... [illegible] ... the garden walk.

Certainly an unknown young fellow who had found a place almost without asking for it had been taken into his master's confidence and into his family and ... think his future secure ... a graver face than John Dean was wearing now. It was not his good nature was ... but gradually ... just and ... quite and drolling as Mrs Sibley called it had ceased and ... pale and ... silent and Sundays ... instead of listening to little Annie singing in the choir or walking home with her as he had been used to do. Perhaps it did not occur to him that any one might be troubled by this perhaps he was not aware of it himself he certainly did not see the paling of the bloom on Annie's cheek.

But Mrs Sibley did and it smote her heart to see the girl's eyes follow John and fall again the taking shame to herself that they did ... the unconscious pretty ways in which she tried to win him out of his gloom. She might do worse said Mr Sibley when his wife spoke to him about it, as a good wife should. He's a likely fellow. I'm going to raise his salary the first of the year. And he'll be a rich man yet—

But—father—you—you wouldn't be willing to let the first comer have her—and be as you may say a sort of—of—hired man?

Hired man be ... said Mr Sibley who didn't allow swearing. He's my confidential man of business.

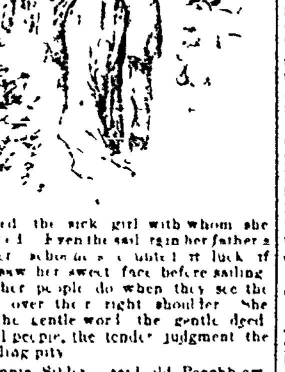
But we don't even know where he came from.

Steady as a clock faithful as a dial. There's some out about him somewhere of course but I can't find it. Perhaps that's it. I guess we can find out where he came from. I'll ask him. I don't never want to know though a mite more'n I know about him. Always under our eye an' this the third year. What's she pale about? Does she think I wouldn't like it? You tell her I say she might go further and fare worse.

Oh father I couldn't speak to her about it.

Well then you turn over an go ter sleep an let the Lord take care of it. When I see two young folks a making love I don't believe I can improve on natur.

Perhaps the mother had some of the same reverence for Annie in her sweet innocence that John himself had as she watched her going about her simple duties and pleasures like something just above the earth but not on it. Every one in the port had a touch of this same feeling about Annie Sibley—the old woman to whom she gave an arm on the street the little child whose hurt she soothed the sick girl with whom she watched. Even the sailors for her father's lumber schooners ... luck if they saw her sweet face before sailing as other people do when they see the moon over their right shoulder. She had the gentle word the gentle deed for all people, the tender judgment the unfailing pity.



Annie Sibley said old Peachblow voicing the sentiment of all the community she's as nigh perfect as they make em.

It would have been no wonder then had despair fallen on John Dean when he found that he too was under the spell and that he would rather be condemned for life to the solitary cell with bread and water than pass that life without her. And what was he that he should dare.

As he sat there on the doorstep his head ... forward on his knees and a sob escaped him full of anguish. In the next moment some one sat down beside him a hand stole into his and Annie was whispering some indistinct ... [illegible] turning the clasp of that little hand with an unconscious strength of grasp that was almost pain suddenly raise it to his lips and cover it with kisses and as suddenly fling it from him as though its touch had stung him and then, seeing her withdraw startled grieved hurt turn and snatch her to his wildly beating heart and hold her as if they were one body and one soul.

Oh what have I done what have I done? he cried as he opened his arms and released her. I love you. I love you and I must leave you. I must go away from here for I can never ... you!

But for all answer little Annie had only clung to him the ... upturned on his shoulder with its ... [illegible]

I ought to have gone before ... this he said. I have been meaning to day after day. ... Mrs ... was ... He ... her clasp and took her face between his two hands ... a great way ... looking ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... said she. What ...

... My travel ...

... Isn't Mr Sibley ... [illegible]

But Mr Sibley's journey was ... When he came home ... [illegible] ... by John ... [illegible] ... Mrs Sibley was ... to him and Annie ... with her ... had grown into the white shadow of herself large ... and frail not as a flower but as the ghost of a flower.

They were alone in the warehouse ... the potter and the boy having gone for the nooning. I've been waiting for you to come back sir said John in a voice meant to be calm but which sounded in his own years as hollow as if it came from an empty shell. Because I must take my turn now. I ... the year. I find that I cannot be with you another year.

You mean you want a little rest and change? Certainly said Mr Sibley fussily. Certainly. That's right. I've been advising it you know. How long say?

For—for good and all Mr Sibley ... —I can't work here any longer.

John.

No sir. You see yourself I'm only good at anything for about so long. I've grown reckless. I must go.

I don't see anything of the sort roared little Mr Sibley.

Yes sir. I thank you for your goodness to me. It's been more than you think. More than you can ever know. It—it breaks me all up to go. But I must.

Look here cried Mr Sibley. I always said there was an out about you if I could only find it. And here it is. What is this bee in your bonnet? John is it—is it Annie? he said in a different tone one that had all a father's tenderness in it. Because if it is—as there came no answer—that'll be all right.

I—I cannot marry her, sir with down hung head.

You can't marry my daughter sir began the master and he stopped thunderstruck to comprehend the statement. Then. You can't marry my daughter sir! he cried again lashing himself into a rage. I should like to know what's the reason you can't marry my daughter. Do you mean to say that you came here a whip snapper from nowhere a nothing a nobody and break my daughter's heart, and ruin her life and—

"Stop stop stop Mr Sibley cried John as white as ashes. I should ruin her life indeed if I stayed.

He waited a moment looking his employer full in the face as Mr Sibley afterward told his wife as fixed as if he were a saint carved in marble among all those bales and barrels. I meant to tell you he said presently moving his lips as with an effort. I meant to tell you as soon as you began to be so good to me. And then I felt it was my only chance in life and I couldn't. I thought too it would give you a pain—a man's punishment pursues him all his life you see—and I hated to. And I hated to see the look you would have to give me when I told you. And I thought then perhaps you would never know—it was in a state a thousand miles away. And I kept along. And made up my mind that I must go—and it was hard—and I—I never dreamed of her caring for me. I would as soon have dreamed of an angel out of heaven stooping to me. And when I found out that she did I felt sure she would get over it with me out of the way—and—and I only waited for you to come back—

What in thunder are you driving at?

A man who helps the helpless gave me a suit of clothes and I worked my passage down here. When you gave me that team to drive I was just a fortnight out of prison for theft.

That so? said Mr Sibley. And he turned on his heel and went into the little counting room and shut the door.

How many minutes how many hours John stood immovable just as he had been left among the tuns and bags and boxes he could not have said. All though all emotion seemed to have been wrung out of him—he was not even suffering. At last one of the hands returned John nodded to him took his hat and coat and went up to the house to put his things together.

They were few his possessions there but his hands trembled so that it took him some time. When he was through he heard the murmur of voices down below. Should he leave the house where he had been so kindly treated without a word? He went down and hesitatingly turned the handle of the sitting room door. Mr Sibley was there too.

I—I only come—to say goodby. Oh sir. I would give my right hand if—

You can give your right hand now John said Mr Sibley. You can give your right hand to Annie. I'm willing. Her mother's willing. She's willing. As for what you said in the store we won't consider that. I'm glad that's the only out about you. You couldn't have been anything but a boy when all that happened. You're hardly more than a boy now. I don't believe there's ten men alive that hasn't taken pennies or apples or something that didn't belong to them sooner or later. You got into bad company some way I suppose and a temptation came that was too much for you when you were weakened. ... since then ... the right way strengthened. If you'd been born crooked you've had every chance since you've been with me to feather your nest. You could have run away with a handy capital for a rogue more ... [illegible] ... nature John—

Oh I am I am I mean to be cried John with shaking voice.

We're forgiven our sins, said Mr Sibley solemnly, when we've become so that nothing on earth could make us commit them again. The Lord forgave you long ago John when the possibility of doing that wrong again was drowned out of you. I don't know why I should set up to be any better than the Lord. Now we'll never speak of this again. We'll never think of it again. We'll ... the ... by putting the old things ... you've come home ... John. Your mother an' me go together here we believe in you, we're going to ... it by giving you the dearest thing ... it shall be a new year ... I shall give me what I want ... and never had and that's ... the world over, ... me more to my ... what you be John ... Mr Sibley putting up his ... You ain't going to have ... think it over. Old Peachblow's ... just down from the woods. I'll send him for the minister. ... there's some black cake in the stone jar ain't there? Well we'll have ... here this afternoon, and ... and then you and Annie ... for that little change we was speaking of. You go to Annie in the ... now John.

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

HOW THEY POSE SITTERS

... Remarks of a Photographer

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb 12.—Almost as much ... required in taking a good ... a good picture. ... known photographers in ... held up a picture of ... Venus before ... the first English ... looking at that ... Collins asked him ... He pronounced ... asked who drew it. ... told him it was ... it astounded him. I do ... dark room at all, I do ... Very few photographers ... at all about drawing. ... that is where I ... over them.

... Collins who drew that ... he went on, ... the Venus was Hunt, the great artist ... Jove! that was a compliment. ... I make up all my own ... I am very particular about composing and arranging my light and shade ... the different faces and figures. ... all have facial defects. These ... greatly exaggerated or ... entirely suppressed. Every one ... best side and the photographer ... and select that side of the face in ... to secure the best picture.

Some have what is called a ... brow face. There is a great deal in ... Some faces require a soft light ... very delicate touch, but take a muscular face with a fine strong ... and prominent, well ... and you must give it as strong a light as possible. A weak face, with ... irregular features, needs a ... delicate lighting.

I take a great many almost impossible pictures, the sitters having tried ... else and failed. They ... to me as a last resort and I succeed ... by selecting the best view, and ... composing the sitter to a ... good humored naturalness. Fix ... them and pose the head with ... the camera so as to determine the ... advantageous view, and then by ... shading or lighting develop the features.

It is often a good plan to ... sitter's head in a perfectly level ... and that, by the way, is about the ... time in their lives that some of ... level headed. That makes ... The minute you incline the ... the forehead ... the ...

Then there are some faces that ... to be lowered. This is the case ... the nose is tip tilted. With the ... down the nose is lengthened. You ... Again, take a drooping ... This can bear a slight ... which makes it somewhat ... and straighter.

Much diplomacy must be ... artist to get a natural ... way. I have known some women to be ... with a sort of stage fright ... to sit for a picture. I always try to get the same expression that the sitter ... Some people have ... to sit for a picture a frightened ... sort of look which is ... and much reassuring to ...

The principal object of ... is generally to give it to the most ... and the 'home' ... is invariably the best. Some try to ... dignified and instead look ... when the ... finished that an attempted ... watching smile is exaggerated into a silly grin.

It is well enough for public ... wearing an ... expression of great dignity, but ... a family wants a picture for ... bearing a tender, ... good humored expression. Such a picture ... not only a man's ... facial features, but his true mental and moral qualities as well.

Now who do you suppose are ... vainest sitters? Well, you'll laugh ... I tell you that they are the fine looking old gentlemen. Old ladies are the ... Some of them are often ... when sitting for a ... to regard the act as a ... sign of approaching dissolution ... them like being ... for a coffin. Why, I have ... them cling to their child ... if about to part from them forever.

Children generally make the ... pleasing pictures. They are ... and can usually be ... the midst of a bright smile or ...

Young ladies study composure, ... in the photographer's hands ... often have fads ... being a ... This ... usually results in burlesquing ... might otherwise be a fair ... of the sitter.

... are very amusing ... They are not vain, as a rule ... their ambition is ... look like rising statesmen, dis... tragedians. Some of ... try to do so by thrusting their ... through their hair and ... their ... themselves ... scholarly abandon and ... carelessness. We always ... in these fads.

Professionals, I mean ... are the best subjects ... there is little difference ... The women ... to be ... with a tendency ... while the men ... full of character, to a ... And as a rule the ... of the profession ... features.

CHARLES ...

Kat...

... wishing to ... he had ... tion but the people have to ... ister?

Parishioner (who does ... him): Oh, they say he is ...

New Minister: What ... the new minister?

Parishioner: Oh, they ... sound.—New ...

LEADING NOVELISTS.

Interesting Sketches Among English Lady Writers.

Mrs. Alexander Writes from Personal Knowledge.

A Friend Describes Her Own Life and Person.

PARIS February 3 —Mrs Kate Fillmoreau Yapp the Paris correspondent of the London Queen and relative of Mrs Alexander sends me the following sketch of the author of the following entertaining article It was written with the express purpose of being placed at the head of this letter and thus completing the series of pen and ink drawings which Mrs Alexander lays before your readers Here is Mrs Yapp's little biographical paper

Mrs Alexander—the well known British novelist—was born in Dublin of Irish parentage Irish by right of many generations of occupation on the father's side. Her mother was a Malcolm and a Protestant Mr French though of Norman descent possessed to a high degree the distinctive characteristics of his country, amongst which a lively appreciation of humor was predominent a quality which was inherited by his only child Annie French the companion of her father both at home and abroad She was brought into society while still in her early teens Circumstances necessitated the removal of the family from Dublin before Annie French was nineteen and she has only twice revisited the land of her birth staying but a short time on both occasions and yet more especially when recalling the scenes of her girlhood, a certain richness in the tone of her voice and some slight tricks of the tongue, reveal beyond a doubt her Irish origin

Mrs. Alexander is highly accomplished and in every deed a gentlewoman Tall handsome, somewhat portly of late years endowed with a freshness of complexion that has defied middle age with fair hair and blue eyes she is a striking figure anywhere a charming companion and an admirable conversationalist For several years, as maid and wife her lines were cast in London, or its immediate neighborhood, where she made many dear friends and was the center round which gravitated a select circle of acquaintance mostly recruited from the literary and artistic world

Her husband, Mr Alexander Hector a connection with the east brought her into frequent intercourse with such men as Layard, Rawlinson Burton and others Hence a taste was engendered in Mrs Alexander for subjects much above the ordinary feminine level

Writing had been the resource of leisure hours, long before any of her productions appeared in print—verse in which she is no mean proficient—tempting her maiden pen as well as prose It was the Family Herald that first published a story by Mrs Alexander and she shortly afterwards had a volume accepted by Bentley An abbreviation of her married name served as a *nom de plume* for the writer as yet unknown to fame A second work followed but it was not till the third 'The Wooing O't," that she achieved her first real success and henceforth Mrs Alexander held an assured place among British novel writers

The freshness and reality of her books recommend them forcibly to the public Men and women are therein portrayed with all the faults and foibles of humanity Her heroines are loveable and charming but seldom perfect Glimpses of a better nature relieve the more somber traits of the men and women who are the evil doers in her plots Tenderness and bluff honesty shine through the commonplace vulgarity of some of the minor characters while the worldliness of many of the fine ladies and gentlemen is tempered by the dignity of good breeding Our author is a born story teller The various incidents which make up the tale she is telling are brought about naturally, she eschews lengthy descriptions and it is principally through the medium of conversations that we are made acquainted with her dramatis personæ and our interest excited in their lives and fortunes

It must be patent to all intelligent readers that Mrs Alexander writes with ease And such is the fact so much so that at times her pen and lively imagination run away with her and she is forced afterwards to condense into the normal paging of the recognized volume Of late years especially she has been a very prolific writer Yet she finds two or three hours sufficient for the accomplishment of the daily task But as her thoughts are always more or less occupied with the weaving of plots and the building up of characters to figure therein when she sits down to her work her trusty pen flies page after page with hardly an erasure so thoroughly is she embued with her subject She writes away undisturbed by surroundings and it is a matter of astonishment to those admitted into her intimacy to see how she can follow out her train of ideas in the midst of the family life with which she is encompassed Her girls are the dear companions of her existence she is as much one of them as if she were their house mother and nothing beyond it is this large hearted sympathy with all aims, great or small that renders her stories so attractive

After she became a widow Mrs Alexander anxious that her children should have the benefit of foreign tuition—spent some years in Dresden and Paris which extended the field of her observations and helped to enlarge her views and ever her family or business interests she set up her Lares and Penates at St. Andrews, Scotland But a return to London was always contemplated and four years ago Mrs Alexander established herself finally in the capital where she can enjoy the society of men and women of letters among whom she is so eminently calculated to shine

THEODORE STANTON

LONDON, February 2 —The wide range of fiction—especially domestic fiction—has become of late years a sort of happy hunting ground for English lady writers They are probably more numerous, more successful and more highly considered than women writers in any other country nor are they undeserving of the favor bestowed upon them Their work (among the better sort) is careful and conscientious, their power of individualizing is strong and their insight into character clear if instructive as might be expected from workers whose heads are helped by sympathetic hearts Moreover the English lady novelist is in general no recluse If she burns the midnight oil it is in company with brothers and sisters of the pen or near kinsfolks of the brain and of song In cheerful rooms where electric lights circulate electric sympathies and hearts mind it increased keenness of sight and bright and with wonderful eccentric exceptions we find ready to talk to accept the advances of strangers with kindly politeness and even to endure the infliction of strange lions with good natured patience

Warmly welcomed by every class of society the social feeling towards her is grateful recognition of weary hours lightened days of suffering soothed glimpses of interest and variety bestowed on the dull sullen prisoner in the bath chair It is therefore not difficult to any one circulating in London drawing rooms to collect impressions of the English female novelist although a few women there may be somewhat unapproachable

Of Mrs Oliphant—the *doyenne* of our lady fiction—our observations were made not in the whirl of London life but far from the madding crowd on the breezy seaside nooks of her native northern land

A quiet dignified woman of more than a certain age with white hair and peculiarly keen black eyes a clear brunette complexion still fair to see with manners restful deliberate and slightly guarded she is more apt to draw out her interlocutors than to display the treasures of her own mind but she is always politely attentive to what is said to her and one feels under her keen glance how microscopic must be the perceptive powers which photographed the pictures of English middle class life in Chronicles of Carlingford and produced the dramatic scenes of Salem Chapel

Her industry is as remarkable as her natural ability Biographies studies of art and history magazine articles of no common order come with amazing rapidity from her prolific pen Of late a tendency to elaborate imaginative ghostly subjects marks a curious change from the to local accuracy of her earlier creations to the vague outlines of the wraith like which forms at present occupy her canvas

Of an entirely different type is Mrs Lynn Linton the first of our literary women to an institution of London life Her Saturday afternoon 'at homes' are much frequented by the best known workers in art literature and science—while many who do not work but are fortunate in having the *entre* go to listen and to admire

The personality of this remarkable and charming woman is exceedingly distinct Her opinions not quickly or lightly formed are strong—and upheld at all hazards with unwavering courage—but her opposition to the emancipation of women movement has arrayed against her those enthusiasts who seek to transform themselves into nondescripts with a dash of masculinity—who write and speak of her as an enemy to her own sex Those who know her however know how true how tender, how loyal she is to her women intimates how ready she is with purse and personal exertion to help the faltering to raise the fallen

Her fine face and peculiarly sweet smile are well known in the high places of society, as well as of the literary world—and in the small ones also for she is far too large minded to heed class distinctions—while to the humblest as much as to the most distinguished she is ready to give that complete attention which is in itself a compliment

The same power of expression to be found in her writing makes her conversation delightful enhanced as it is by a voice low and sweet yet peculiarly clear and indefinitely sympathetic

Mrs Lynn Linton a great reputation is founded more on her admirable essays on social political and literary topics than on her novels

These latter are, perhaps too grave too earnest to catch that wide popularity given to productions as ephemeral as the taste they please But the care of the finish the labor of love bestowed on her works of fiction the wealth of thought the subtle delineation which enrich her volumes stand out in strong contrast to the ordinary novel

Among the leading elder novelists is Mrs Riddel whose excellent pictures of city life have all the force of reality She is something of a recluse—for she prefers to write in the quietude of country quarters—not finding as many inspirations in a walk down Fleet street —which Dr Johnson enjoyed She is however sometimes to be met with at afternoon and garden parties—a gentle somewhat sad looking woman usually in black the kind countenance lights up however when interested by congenial talk Although no one who reads her books can doubt her knowledge of life she does not give the impression of being a woman of the world—rather a country woman dwelling in some sweet sequestered home and the country scenes she can paint so well

Mrs Riddell has not published much late but some of her work is full of vitality and one novel especially George Geith of Fen Court has in it more than an ordinary degree of staying power while a later book A Struggle (name) is full of depicted scenes and characters but its tone is somewhat sadder than suits the taste of ordinary readers

Of the younger and fairer women writers there are none more striking and popular than Mrs Campbell Praed Above the ordinary stature of women she carries her height with womanly grace and dignity while her interesting countenance and fine eyes invite an interchange of thought Born and brought up in Australia antipodes' nothing more unlike 'A Bride from the Bush' (as described in an amusing novel just published) can be imagined Mrs Campbell Praed whether born in the bush or in the purple is naturally and without the slightest affectation a Grande Dame There is something restful in the soft earnestness of her manners in the remarkable calmness and breadth of her opinions Yet under the velvet of her considerate gentleness you feel there is much courage as in her older and experienced friend Mrs Lynn Linton

The straight laced and puritanical shake their heads at some of her fascinatingly sketched pictures but in her books there is no tinge of coarseness The flame where flame there is burns clear and free from gas and smoke Moreover she has a touch of genius in her work a keen perception of the poetic aspects existence sometimes presents which catches the high lights and strives to pierce the gloomy depths Her earlier books which treat of colonial scenes are fresh and breezy and make us long for a peep at the life described in 'The Head Station

Even through these healthy fairy books a sirocco breath plays now and then a sirocco which the glow of a nature developed under less cramped conditions than are possible in our more restricted society may have set in motion

Mrs Praed is a charming hostess and in her drawing room a variety of interesting and well known people are to be met who generally appear at their best there for one colonial quality Mrs Praed has certainly preserved frank kindly hospitality

In a fine old red brick house and the rich woods which yet remain on the northeastern side of London lives Mrs Walford author of Mr Smith a Part of His Life a book remarkable for the photographic faithfulness with which the every day existence of a certain class is transferred to its pages In truth Mrs Walford knows her world and can make her ladies and gentlemen as well as her men and women walk and talk like real flesh and blood people In her pleasant home with its green velvet like lawns leafy shrubberies and spreading cedars she leads a very domestic life surrounded by a bright young family whose upbringing shows no sign of that neglect of home duties with which literary women in former times used to be twitted A fair large gracious matronly woman who looks as if she would not willingly think evil of her neighbors—rather that her charity 'hopeth all things and believeth all things —good' Frank ready witted with a pleasant touch of the north country in her voice She takes a high place both in society and the literature of fiction Another of our high class novel writers whose work fully makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity is Mrs Parr author of Dorothy Fox Loyalty George and a very striking book Adam and Eve full of dramatic force and delicate discrimination Her writing is strong but unexaggerated while she contrives to impress her readers with the truth and fulness of whatever picture she places before them She often chooses difficult ground too—Cornish scenes—where only the most skillful handling can steer through rocks of local dialect Personally she is a small delicate woman with keen eyes a peculiarly clear voice and distinct utterance In spite of her diminutive stature Mrs Parr conveys the impression of dignity and decision with a quiet but profound sense of humor her talk is peculiarly unaffected and full of common sense while her sentences are clean cut and suggestive One sees too little of Mrs Parr Delicate health and a great love of her peaceful home combine to keep her away from heated rooms and noisy gatherings

There is yet a lady novelist less known to our kinsfolk across the wide ocean than she deserves to be but whose name is familiar in the literary circles of London society not only on her own account but on that of her parents Sir Thomas and Lady Duffus Hardy—the former a highly esteemed antiquarian the latter herself a clever writer whose pleasant Saturday evening receptions were greatly appreciated some years ago during the lifetime of her husband

Miss Ida Duffus Hardy a stories of Californian life notably Hearts or Diamonds The Love He Passes By and her Florida sketches besides several other works ought to be known by Americans To us they have a true ring a flavor of real human nature which speaks experimental knowledge of the remarkable young giant developing so rapidly under our very eyes at the other side of the Atlantic

Miss Hardy is peculiarly refined and interesting—with eyes delicate features and manners in no small degree sympathetic and attractive She is always ready to discuss literary and philosophic matters with clearness breadth of view and a quiet sincerity which in no way interferes with her respect for the opinion of others Her last novel A New Othello is a curious study of abnormal character well [illegible]

And beyond these comes a host of lady fictionists who helped many the tough heavy hours or sounded a war cry against sloth and selfishness or suggested courage to the faint and weary all well known to my readers Miss Broughton with her keen sense of humor and feeling for nature and the three ladies who though I believe unconnected with each other have made the name of Edwards so well known by the excellent work done by each in her particular line Miss Braddon whose constructive powers are so remarkable Mrs Stannard one of the most popular of our lighter novelists and one more I must notice a beginner full of promise for I am told the writer of A City Girl is a lady) and a young lady There is almost masculine strength in her style calm as it is rather than womanly tenderness in her passionate sympathy with the sorrows and tragedies of East End life

This is in truth a wonderful array of lady English novelists we may be proud for if among them there are no giants there are many considerably above the average height

In this very light sketch I have only particularized those novelists with whom I am personally acquainted, and if the carping critic is inclined to sneer at the *cuisine de rose* in which I seem to have dipped my pen I reply that I speak of what I know and that the aspects of persons and things depend upon the points of view from which they are seen and on the color of the observer's spectacles

MRS ALEXANDER

POWER OF THE PRESS.

Washington Public Men Recognize the World Mover

The Administration Organ Exists No More.

But Every Statesman Has a Journalistic Friend

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON Feb 9 The newspaper press is certainly a powerful institution at the capital [illegible] There is a few public men [illegible] most of them are not so that they can afford to be independent [illegible] It hurts [illegible] every prestigious [illegible] fade in the eyes of the [illegible] which sees all things and has all the [illegible] and pierces the veil of the [illegible] the grasp of its mighty fingers In the old days it was quite the thing for an administration to have its organ at the national capital to lie for it to praise it to abuse its enemies [illegible] These organs were generally maintained by means of the public printing just as the county commissioners in some western county may support a friendly weekly by means of the tax list and other [illegible] advertising Such an organ was the old National Intelligencer and there were many other papers [illegible] or at least started after it But it has seen the business of maintaining a friendly newspaper at the capital has not been a rogue It was found that it did not pay

A paper at the capital has very little influence upon public sentiment in the great west as it does abroad The great newspapers printed at the commercial centers and the even more powerful local press which in a measure draws its inspiration from the city journals are the real arbiters of power the leaders and makers of public opinion It follows therefore that the agencies which administrations at Washington use to reach the Washington correspondents are the big papers These are the men who make and unmake presidents who tear down or build up senators and who reelect or defeat representatives in Congress So was it the fashion is for public men to have not an organ in the old sense but an intimate relationship with one or more correspondents The relationship is, of course like all enduring relationships in this selfish world, one of mutual advantage It is a giving and taking for the statesman and a good thing for the correspondent

When Gen Grant came to Washington to be president he picked out as his newspaper friend Mr DeB Randolph Keim an old army correspondent If Grant had news or opinions or inspirations to give to the newspapers Keim was sent for Before Grant, Andrew Johnson had his newspaper friend in the person of Dr Warden, one of the old time correspondents, who died a few weeks ago full of years and honors After Grant the custom was kept up by other presidents Hayes and Garfield looked to Gen Boynton, of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette still one of the most prominent and popular of the Washington writers as he is one of the ablest and oldest. Cleveland depended upon Dan Lamont himself an old newspaper man and Dan knew his business and attended to it so faithfully that now he is in a fair way to become a millionaire Lamont was very free in taking with correspondents who would treat him and the president well and he [illegible] to some I was an Newspaper Row to give his friends a tip. Lamont was of positive benefit to his chief in the way of [illegible] misrepresentation and in toning down certain [illegible]

President Harrison has no newspaper mouth, so at the capital Private Secretary Halford is an old newspaper man and has the respect of all the corps but he is not on [illegible] of them [illegible] to the White House un[illegible] Mr Halford was [illegible] genial [illegible] and does not even let little tips run off the end of his tongue an art [illegible] in the executive mansion Col Perry Heath an ex correspondent formerly of Indianapolis and a personal friend of the President was expected to be a mouthpiece for administration views in certain occasions but it has not turned out to be so

Conkling and Blaine were two great public men who made it a rule to maintain friendly relations with certain newspaper men Odd enough to say the writer who was nearest Conkling [illegible] is the same man who is now nearest to Blaine Since the death of his son Walter Mr Blaine has leaned much upon William E Curtis a well known newspaper writer who as special agent of the State Department, managed the Pan American Congress Mr Blaine has had other confidential newspaper friends, among them Mr T C Crawford, who is now writing letters to the leading metropolitan journals To all other newspaper men Mr Blaine denies himself except on rare occasions

The late Secretary Windom had true appreciation of newspaper men and the best method of dealing with them His door was always open to representatives of the press, and he treated them as men. If he had news to give out he was invariably [illegible] to be inclined to construe liberally the laws of propriety respecting publication of official matters and one that a Radical [illegible] Interviews with public men he was always impartial and [illegible] An instance of this was [illegible] weeks before his death A correspondent whom he had never known with his house once sought an engagement [illegible] the financial situation and the political condition of the country [illegible] reference then to and went away with an interview which attracted attention all over the country

Postmaster General Wanamaker is another good friend of the newspaper men He is approachable and talk [illegible] chances to have anything to say [illegible] the proprieties of the occasion will permit to talk If he can't talk he says so frankly and promptly say [illegible] the best public man seen in Washington at any day from a newspaper standpoint Mr Wanamaker [illegible] Clarkson He can not only [illegible] fleet [illegible] a man of [illegible] methods [illegible] he was [illegible] entertained for years a sweet tooth [illegible] best [illegible] newspaper [illegible] what was news and what was [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] was stuff and nonsense [illegible] In all [illegible] roll also [illegible]

[illegible] Secretary Proctor is a newspaper man [illegible] Secretary Rusk [illegible] Secretary Noble [illegible] Secretary Tracy [illegible] Secretary Blaine [illegible] Secretary Windom [illegible] Secretary Wanamaker [illegible] Secretary Proctor